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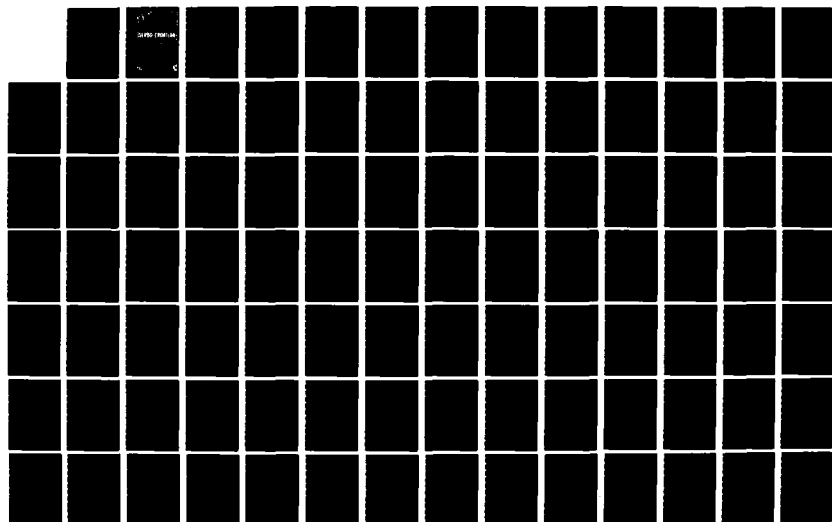
SERBO-CROATIAN SC-15A PART 1 BASIC STRUCTURE(U)  
NATIONAL CRYPTOLOGIC SCHOOL FORT GEORGE G MEADE MD  
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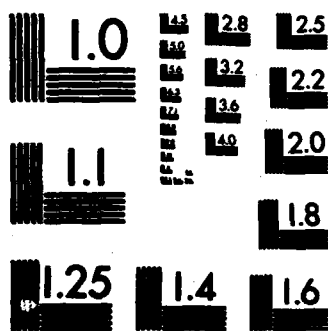
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# SERBO-CROATIAN

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Part I

Basic Structure

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SERBO-CROATIAN  
BASIC STRUCTURE

✓  
The Basic Structure of Serbo-Croatian is the first part (Phase I) of a three part extensive study of the language. It introduces the basic grammar rules in 13 lessons. Each lesson coordinates with separate exercises and readings in another volume. This program has been modeled after the traditional teaching approach of the Russian Program and other language programs of the National Cryptologic School. The native track of this course supports, facilitates and leads to a thorough in-depth study of Serbo-Croatian. ↗

Any comments or suggestions regarding this text book will be appreciated and may be incorporated in subsequent editions.

Dr. Ludmilla Jasenovic



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Dr. Ludmilla Jasenovic

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### The Language

Serbo-Croatian is a Slavic language which has been the common language of most of the Yugoslavs - the Serbs, Croats, Montenegrins, Bosnians, and Hercegovinans - since the Vienna Agreement of 1850.

Slavic languages are categorized in two groups: the eastern and the western. Russian and Serbian, which use the Cyrillic alphabet, belong to the eastern group, and Czech and Polish, which use the Latin alphabet, belong to the western group.

### The Dialects

Spoken Serbo-Croatian has three basic dialects: ČAKAVIAN, KAJKAVIAN and STOKAVIAN. They are differentiated by how the meaning what? is used, "ČA?," "KAJ?" or "STO?," although they have other differences as well. The čakavian dialect is spoken mainly in the west of the country by the people in the Adriatic islands and on a comparatively narrow strip of the coast itself. Kajkavian is used in northern Croatia and has more in common with the neighboring Slovene Croats (other than those just mentioned) and by all Serbs and Montenegrins. Both of these are still spoken and occasionally written, but stokavian stands out as the accepted basis of the standard written and spoken language. All educated speakers of SerboCroatian use it as their literary language. We have, therefore, used it throughout this grammar.

### The Sub-dialects

The stokavian dialect itself has three sub-dialects which emerged as a result of different developments in the pronunciation of the long vowel e from the earlier common slavonic language. The speakers of one sub-dialect came to pronounce it as i, those of a second as e and those of a third as ie or ije. The word for child, for instance, is "dite," "dete" or "dijete," according to which sub-dialect is used. The word for milk, similarly, has the forms "mliko," "mleko" and "mlijeko"; while I sing may be "pivam," "pevam" or "pievam."

1. The first of these sub-dialects is known as ikavian. It is spoken mainly by Croats and Muslims in Western Bosnia, west of the river Bosna, in Hercegovina west of the river Neretva, in South Slavonia, in the Western Vojvodina, in N.W. parts of Dalmatia and in parts of western Croatia.

2. The second, called ekavian is spoken mainly in the east (in Serbia and the rest of the Vojvodina).

3. The third, ijekavian, is used by all the remaining stokavians (i.e., in most of Croatia, in western Serbia, Montenegro, Southern Dalmatia east of the Neretva and in Bosnia and Hercegovina east of the rivers Bosna and Neretva. Serbs living in Croatia west of the rivers Bosna and Neretva speak ijekavian.)

The ikavian sub-dialect, though still spoken, has now virtually disappeared as a literary language. The other two dialects are the basis of literary Serbo-Croatian today, and have given rise to two variants of the language. The eastern variant is centered in Belgrade, the administrative capital of Yugoslavia, and is taught in schools where ekavian is spoken. The majority, though not all, of Yugoslavs who use this eastern variant of the literary language use the ekavian spelling and the Cyrillic alphabet. The other variant of Serbo-Croatian, the western, is centered in Zagreb, is used in the west and is taught in schools of the ijekavian, cakavian and kajkavian areas. It is generally written in the Latin alphabet.

### The Alphabets

Both the Latin and the Cyrillic alphabets are still used to write the one Serbo-Croatian language. The Serbs use the Cyrillic alphabet, which is based on the Greek language, because they accepted Christianity through the Eastern (Orthodox) Church. The alphabet was called Cyrillic because, until recently, it was thought to have been invented by the Greek missionaries Cyril and Methodius when they were sent by the Byzantine Emperor in the 9th century to convert the Slavs of Moravia to the Christian faith. Now it is believed that this alphabet was, in fact, composed by Constantine the Priest at the end of the 9th century and that earlier in this century Cyril invented the older slavonic alphabet, known as glagolitic. Influenced by their great philologist Vuk Karadžić (1787-1864) the Serbs attempted to make their Cyrillic alphabet completely phonetic, that is, to represent one sound of the spoken language by one and the same symbol. V. Karadžić's principle was: "Write as you speak, read as you write!"

The Croats, who originally adopted the earlier glagolitic alphabet have used a modified form of the Latin alphabet since the 14th century, when they were converted to Christianity by the West and the Western Church. At first this alphabet varied somewhat according to geographical position. The orthography of the Croatian littoral in Dalmatia was influenced by the Italian letters, whereas regions on the borders of Hungary preferred Hungarian variants, particularly for sibilants and palatal consonants. In the first half of the 19th century, as a result of spelling reforms for which Ljudevit Gaj (1809-1872) was largely responsible, the letters for palatal and palatalized consonants as used in Czech and Polish were adopted (viz. ž, š, č, dž, ć) and the new Croatian alphabet (called "latinica") became phonetic and constant. The exceptions are lj, nj and dž, where two letters still represent only one sound.

The Cyrillic alphabet of the Serbs and the Latin alphabet of the Croats have precise equivalents so that one can be exactly transliterated into the other. Every letter is pronounced and there are no silent letters, as in English.

## LESSON 1

### THE ALPHABET

Speech consists of sentences. Sentences consist of words. Words contain syllables, and syllables are divided into sounds. Sounds form words and they are all registered in a certain pattern in alphabets, which in Serbo-Croatian are called abeceda, azbuka, or alfabet.

Serbo-Croatian has two alphabets: Latin and Cyrillic. The Latin alphabet is called abeceda, because the first letters are a, b, c, d, etc... The Cyrillic alphabet is called azbuka, because in Old Church Slavonic the first letter was called az, the second bu, etc. A third alphabet, which is not used in Serbo-Croatian, comes from the Greek in which the first letter was called alpha and the second beta.

\*\*\*\*\*

# LATIN ALPHABET - Abeceda

We will start our course by learning the Latin alphabet.

|  |  |
|--|--|
| A a = a /ah/                             | mama, ako, da, baba, taj, ta   |
| B b = b                                  | biber, bolo, bor, breme, britva  |
| C c = ts                                 | cipela, crn, cveće, cigan, cigareta  |
| Č č = ch (hard)                          | časa, sličan, čarapa, čuven, citati  |
| C c = ch (soft)                          | mostly, but not always at the end of words and surnames.<br>Jasenović, Petrović, Matic, Mihajlović, čuran, ćilim,<br>tekuci, ćirilica, sreća |
| D d = d                                  | divan, drvo, drug, dete, debeo, dosta  |
| Dž dž = hard "j" as in John.             | Occurs in many Turkish words such as džep,<br>džigerica, Džerdap, predodžba.   |
| Đ đ = soft "j" as in Jim.                | Đorđe, đavo, đak, dubre  |
| E e = e /eh/                             | evo, Englez, eto, Elizabeta, elegantan, Milena, belo.  |
| F f = f                                  | film, Francuska, frizer, fotograf  |
| G g = g                                  | glup, gora, grad, glas, govor  |
| H h = h                                  | hrana, hram, Hrvatska, hrast, klob, hemija, hasis, hajde,<br>hartija   |
| I i = i /e/                              | ići, iluzija, ime, indeks, instalacija, inspekcija, institut   |
| J j = j                                  | consonantal "j" like in "you, "boy". Jovan, junak, jebro,<br>jesen, jedno, jasno, jak, jelen   |
| K k = k                                  | koza, kada, Kanada, kamen karakter, kašika, kćer, klasa, kum   |
| L l = l                                  | lampa, lipa, elektrika, lopte, loza, ludost, luk, lutka  |
| Lj lj = soft l as in "brilliant."        | ljen, ljek, ljep, ljubiti, ljudi, ljuto,<br>ljubav   |
| M m = m                                  | mama, meter, more, muž, molba, moć, model  |
| N n = n                                  | Nikola, neko, ne, nos, nekada  |
| Nj nj = soft n as in "lenient" or "new." | nju, njoj, njih, njuska, njegov,<br>Njemačka, Njujork  |
| O o = o                                  | opera, on, ona, oba, ocana   |

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| P p = p                     | Petar, Pavle, polje, pljusak, ples, pijan pokret                    |
| R r = r                     | racun, roba, rad, rub, roj, Rusija, Ruzica, ru <sup>✓</sup> zan     |
| S s = s                     | suza, sestra, sever, sirot, skija <sup>✓</sup> s                    |
| ✓<br>S s = sh               | ✓sala, ✓sansa, ✓secer, ✓siti, ✓škola                                |
| T t = t                     | taj, ta, to tacka, Talijan, Talas, tebe, ti tehnika,<br>teci, tetka |
| U u = u /o/                 | usta, u ao, ubiti, ugalj, ukus, univerzitet, unuk, Urugvaj          |
| V v = v                     | vazduh, voda, vino, Vera, vuk                                       |
| Z z = z                     | zavod, Zagreb, zreo, zakon, zemlja                                  |
| ✓<br>Z z = z as in "azure." | ✓zivot, ✓zelja, ✓zivko, ✓zito, ✓zena, ✓zivotinja, ✓zuc, ✓zlezda     |

As you can see in the above letters, there is always one sign (letter) for every sound. For example, English X would be represented by ks in Serbo-Croatian.

\*\*\*\*\*

### CLASSIFICATION OF SOUNDS

The vowels in Serbo-Croatian are a, e, i, o, u and r. The letter r is, however, considered a semi-vowel.

Keep in mind that the following consonants are SOFT.

c, ć, č, đ, dž, j, lj, nj, š, žd, ž, and sometimes r and z.

## II. PHONOLOGY

### A. CONSONANTS

1. The Consonantal System depends largely on the operation of rules for (a) voicing or non-voicing and (b) palatalization or non-palatalization. These rules are:

#### (a) Voiced and Unvoiced Consonants

Of the 25 Serbo-Croatian consonants seven are voiced and have no unvoiced equivalents. They are:

j, l, lj, r, m, n, nj.

Three consonants are unvoiced and have no voiced equivalents.

They are:

h, f, c.

Fourteen consonants form seven pairs, the only difference in sound between the members of each pair is that one is voiced and the other unvoiced. The pairs are:

|                             |                                       |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <u>Voiced:</u>              | b, d, g, z, <sup>✓</sup> ž, dj, dž. |
| <u>Unvoiced equivalent:</u> | p, t, k, s, <sup>✓</sup> š, c, č.   |

Voiced consonant v and its unvoiced equivalent f both occur, but do not form a "pair," like the above 14 consonants which can be alternated in certain linguistic conditions.

#### (b) Soft (Palatal and Palatalized) and Hard (Non-palatalized) Consonants

When a consonant's sound is obtained by raising the tongue to the palate, this consonant is said to be "palatal." The palatal consonants in Serbo-Croatian are:

c, <sup>✓</sup>č, <sup>✓</sup>č̌, đ, dž, s, <sup>✓</sup>š, j.

When the distinguishing sound of a consonant is obtained not by raising the tongue to the palate but by some other means, such as pressing the tongue against the teeth (t, d, n), this consonant is said to be non-palatal or nonpalatalized. Such a consonant may, however, be articulated with the tongue raised towards the palate as for the articulation of j so that this consonant and the j are spoken simultaneously. Such consonants are then said to be "palatalized." In Serbo-Croatian the palatalized consonants are:

lj, nj.

The palatal and palatalized consonants are all classified as "soft." These soft consonants are:

c, č, ć, š, đ, dž, ž, lj, nj, j.

All other consonants are hard.

## 2. Consonantal Assimilations

Since the spelling of Serbo-Croatian is phonetic, any consonantal assimilations occurring in speech within the body of a word during word-compounding or morphological change are also recorded in spelling. Certain consonants regularly replace certain others in specific linguistic conditions. There are two main kinds of such mutations. One set is associated with sonority (voicing or non-voicing), the other with palatalization.

(a) Mutations caused by voicing or devoicing concern the plosive and sibilant consonants, since no mutations exist of consonants f, h, c, j, r, v. The plosives and sibilants mutate as follows:

|                     |                      |                      |      |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------|
| p alternates with b | p/b                  | s alternates with z  | s/z  |
| t alternates with d | t/d                  | š alternates with ž  | š/ž  |
| k alternates with g | k/g                  | c alternates with đ  | c/d  |
|                     | č alternates with dž | ć alternates with dž | ć/dž |

Consonants mutate according to the following rule:

When any two or more of the fourteen "paired" consonants occur in juxtaposition (i.e., appear next to each other), in a consonant cluster, mutation takes place and all become voiced or unvoiced according to the last.

Thus, if the last consonant of the group is unvoiced (p, t, k, s, s', c', c'), any voiced consonant preceding it (b, d, g, z, ž, d, dž) changes both in speech and in spelling to its unvoiced equivalent.

Example: "rob" (slave), "ropstvo" (slavery)

In its masc. sing. form the adjective sweet is "sladak"; but when in fem. sing. the mobile a disappears, causing the two consonants to occur in juxtaposition, the d is changed to t under the influence of k, viz. "slatka";

"drugī" (different), "drukčiji" (more different);

"grizem" (I bite), "gristi" (to bite);

"težak" (heavy, m.s.), "teška" (heavy, f.s.).

Conversely, if the last consonant of the group is b, d, g, z, ž, d, dž then any preceding p, t, k, s, s', c, c', will change to its voiced pair.

• Examples:

"top" (gun), "tobdzija" (gunner)

"svat" (wedding-guest), "svadba" (wedding)

"svaki" (every), "svagdašnji" (everyday)

"s bogom" (with God), "zbogom" (farewell)

"naručiti" (to order), "narudžba" (an order)

(b) Mutations associated with palatalization concern alternating non-palatized s, z, with their palatal equivalents; thus: s/s', z/z'.

Rule: When a non-palatized s, z, occurs before any palatalized or palatal consonant, it will be replaced by its palatal equivalent.

Example: "misлити" (to think), "misljenje" (thought).

The verb to be cautious is "paziti," but in word-formation where the z of the root occurs before -ng or -lj, the z changes to ž; caution is therefore "pažnja," cautious is pažljiv." Please note that this mutation

takes place in only one direction, unlike mutations caused by voicing or devoicing which take place in both directions. A palatal or palatalized consonant does not become depalatalized under the influence of a following non-palatalized consonant.

Examples: "kisa" (rain), "kisna" (rainy, f.s.);  
"vlažan" (moist, m.s.), "vlazna" (moist, f.s.).

(c) A third type of mutation concerns the nasal n. The plosive b causes any preceding n to change to m. Examples:

"zelen" (green), "zelembac" (green-lizard).

In newly-compounded words not yet considered one word, assimilations are not reflected in spelling;

e.g., "vanpartijski" (non-party); "vanbracni" (illegitimate).

#### Mobile A

Consonant groups which occur at the end of a word are -st, -st, -zd and -zd. If a word is going to end in any other consonant group, you must insert an a, known as mobile a, before the last consonant. Examples of this occur in many foreign nouns which have been adopted in Serbo-Croatian; e.g.,

"fakat" (fact), "centar" (centre), "akcenat" (accent).

This is an important feature. Mobile a occurs only in the Nom. sing.\* and occasionally in the Gen. pl.\* In the other cases, the consonant cluster is not final. The Gen. sing.\*, for instance, of the above examples is "fakta," "centra," "akcenta".

#### Change of Final l into o

Frequently, the l at the end of a word is changed into an o. This occurs with nouns; e.g., "posao" (work); with the masc. past participle of verbs; e.g., "cuo" (heard), or "kupao" (bathed); and with adjectives in the masc. sing.; e.g., "veseo" (gay). In such words the original l recurs instead of o when it ceases to be final, for instance, in oblique cases of the nouns (gen. sing. is "posla"); or the fem. past participles "cula," "kupala"); or the feminine of adjectives (vesela). However, this replacement of l or o does not occur in all words; e.g., "glagol" (verb), and "bol" (pain), and never occurs in foreign words recently assimilated into the language; e.g., "general," "kanal," "konzul," "zurnal." Now, there is a tendency, particularly in western Serbo-Croatian, to revert to the original form, even in words where the change to o occurred. The forms "vol" (oxen), "stol" (table) and "sokol" (falcon), for instance, are now regularly used once more in the literary language, though until recently the forms, "vo," "sto" and "soko" had become the standard spelling.

---

\*Note: See p. 61 for case explanations.

### Consonantal Contractions

(a) There are no double consonants. If you were forming a word and two identical consonants happened to occur in juxtaposition, you would eliminate one; e.g., "bez" (without) and "zakon" (law) give "bezakonje" (lawlessness). The same rule applies when two consonants would be identical as a result of the laws of assimilation. For example, in "otac" (father) and "sudac" (judge), the a preceding final c is mobile and disappears when declensional suffixes are added in the oblique cases. Thus otc- and sudc- would remain as the stem. But since c represents the affricate ts whose first element is t, the preceding t disappears and the stems in fact are oc- and suc-. The Gen. Sing. is "oca" (of the father) and "suca" (of the judge).

Other examples of this rule are: "pet" (five) and "deset" (ten) which give "pedeset" (fifteen). Superlatives of adjectives beginning with j are an exception e.g. "najjužniji" (most southern). The double jj remains.

(b) Consonants t and d disappear between two consonants of which the first is a sibilant<sup>1</sup>.

Examples: "častan" (honorable, m.s.), "časna" (honorable, f.s.)

"nuždan" (necessary, m.s.), "nužna" (necessary, f.s.)

"bolest" (illness), "bolesnik" (sick person)

✓ This rule does not apply to some less commonly used words; e.g., "stanovništvo" (population).

### Effects of e and i on preceding k, g, h

(a) Velar consonants k, g, h change to c, z, s respectively when followed by i during certain specific morphological changes; namely:

(1) throughout the plural declension of masc. and neuter nouns ending in k, g, h except for the masc. Gen. and for the neuter Nom., Acc. and Gen.

(2) in the Dat. and Prep. sing. of most fem. nouns whose last consonant is k, g, h.

(b) When followed by e the same consonants change to c, z, s respectively during certain other specific morphological changes; namely:

(1) Voc. sing. of masculine nouns.

(2) 2nd and 3rd person sing. of the aorist tense.

---

<sup>1</sup>The sibilants are: s, š, ž, z.

Examples:

| Nom. sing. | Nom. pl. | Voc. sing. |
|------------|----------|------------|
| junak hero | junaci   | junace!    |
| vrag devil | vrazi    | vraze!     |
| duh spirit | dusi     | duše!      |

(c) In verbal formations, when e follows these velar consonants certain similar mutations occur; e.g., "vikati" (to shout) becomes "vičem" (I shout), the k changing to c throughout the present tense.

Assimilation Caused by j

Sound j affects most non-palatalized consonants preceding it as follows:

|             |  |
|-------------|--|
| d+j gives đ | "sladak" (sweet), "sladī" (sweeter)<br>(derived from *slad-jī)           |
| t+j gives c | "smrt" (death), "smrcu" (by death)<br>(derived from *smrt-ju)            |
| g+j gives z | "drag" (dear), "drazi" (dearer)<br>(derived from *drag-jī)               |
| s+j gives s | "prošiti" (to request), "prošen" (requested)<br>(derived from *pros-jen) |
| z+j gives z | "voziti" (to drive), "vožen" (driven)<br>(derived from *voz-jen)         |
| h+j gives s | "njihati" (to rock), "njisem" (I rock)<br>(derived from *njih-jem).      |

When bi-labials or labio-dentals p, b, v, m are followed by j an l is inserted before the j.

|               |                                       |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| p+j gives plj | kap drop of liquid, kaplja-bead       |
| b+j gives blj | riba fish, riblji-fish (adj.)         |
| v+j gives vlj | Moskva Moscow, Moskovljanin-Muscovite |
| m+j gives mlj | Rim Rome, Rimljanin-Roman.            |

## B. VOWELS

The main thing to remember about the vowel system is that you cannot reduce vowels, hence no diphthongisation, and that every vowel including r has syllabic value.

### Vowel Length

All vowels including r may be either long or short. Length may be significant; i.e., replacing a long vowel with its short equivalent may change the meaning. Compare "grad" (town) with its long vowel to "grad" (hail) where the vowel is short. (See Accents p. 14.)

### Vowel Mutations

o/e. Formerly, e replaced o after a soft (palatal or palatalized) consonant. This change only takes place now in certain categories. They are:

(1) Possessive adjectives. The characteristic ending of such adjectives is -ov e.g. "vojn<sup>ik</sup>" (soldier), "vojn<sup>ikov</sup>" (soldier's). However, after a soft consonant the -ov ending changes to -ev; e.g.,

"kralj" (king), "kraljev" (king's); "orac<sup>✓</sup>" (ploughman), "oracev<sup>✓</sup>" (ploughman's).

(2) Derived verbs whose infinitive would end in -ovati have the -evati suffix after a soft consonant. Compare "banovati" (to rule as a ban) and "kralje<sup>✓</sup>vati" (to rule as a king).

(3) The instrumental case of Masc. and Neuter sing. nouns. Normally this ends in -om; e.g., "vojn<sup>ik</sup>om" (with a soldier), "selom" (by way of the village).

✓ However, after soft consonants this -om changes to -em; e.g., "oracem" (with the plowman or farm worker), "kraljem" (with the king), "poliem" (by way of the field). But even after soft consonants the regular -om ending may be used with non-slavonic foreign proper nouns which are still felt to be foreign; e.g., "Be<sup>✓</sup>com" (via Vienna), "Napulj<sup>✓</sup>om" (via Naples).

Other important vowel mutations connected with verb formation are explained in the section on verbal aspect.

## ACCENT - STRESS

In Serbo-Croatian the stress can fall on any syllable except the last (with few exceptions).

1. In a two-syllable word, the stress will always be on the first syllable:

voda, mcra, zakon, pero, ruka

2. In a three-syllable word, the stress may be on the first or on the second syllable:

godina, kultura, zadruga, Milenko

Serbo-Croatian has a polytonic stress, a musical one (the only among the slavic languages), in which stresses exist with various pitches: falling, rising, even, high and low.

" indicates a falling tone on a short vowel in the accented position of a word;

' indicates a rising tone on a short vowel in the accented position of a word;

˘ indicates a falling tone on a long vowel in the accented position of a word;

/ indicates a rising tone on a long vowel in the accented position of a word.

Thus, there are two tones, one rising and one falling, which coincide with accents; vowel length, or its absence in the accented syllable, is the component which makes for the four accents rather than two. Other accent markings can be and have been devised (e.g., length of the accented vowel can be indicated by a macron or a double vowel) but the traditional marks are widely understood and indeed have a certain economy of their own. Some examples of the four accents follow:

Short fall  
sláva fame

Short rise  
magla mist

Long fall  
právdá justice

Long rise  
gláva head

Vowel length after the accent is marked with a macron, e.g. G. sg. glave. The operating rules for this system are the following:

- (1) The falling accent (" or ˘) occurs only on the first syllable of a word; e.g., prijatelj, "friend," putnik, "traveler."
- (2) Monosyllabic words can have only a falling accent; e.g.,  
"pop (G sg.popa), "priest,"  
kralj (G sg.kralja), "king."
- (3) No accent can occur on a final syllable.

- (4) The rising accent ( ' or / ) can occur on any syllable except the final; e.g.,

voda, "water,"  
trava, "grass,"  
dubina, "depth,"  
napisa<sup>ti</sup>, "to write,"  
Dalmatinac, "Dalmatian."

- (5) Length ( ) can occur on any syllabic nucleus except before the accent; that is, it occurs either as part of the accent (pravda, glava) or after the accent; e.g. učenik, "pupil," G pl. učenika.

#### WORDS DIFFERING IN TONE

| short falling (˘)   |                | versus | short rising (ˊ)    |                     |
|---------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|
| pucina              | surface of sea |        | pucina              | large crowd         |
| prasn <sup>ik</sup> | pistil         |        | prasn <sup>ik</sup> | powder-hole         |
| predati             | to be afraid   |        | predati             | to hand over        |
| pod(j)elica         | charity        |        | pod(j)elica         | piece of land       |
| umiti               | to reason      |        | umiti               | to wash             |
| pouzak              | rather narrow  |        | pouzak              | connecting link     |
| prtiti              | to load        |        | prtiti              | to remove snow      |
| srcan               | brave          |        | srcan               | pertaining to heart |
| long falling (˘˘)   |                | versus | long rising (ˊˊ)    |                     |
| Luka                | Luke           |        | luka                | port                |
| majka               | mother         |        | majka               | grandmother         |
| licim               | I paint        |        | licim               | I resemble          |
| crnim               | I blacken      |        | crnim               | I become black      |
| pustin              | I empty        |        | pustin              | I become empty      |

#### DIFFERENCE IN ACCENTUAL QUANTITY

| short falling (˘) |               | versus | long falling (˘˘) |                     |
|-------------------|---------------|--------|-------------------|---------------------|
| pas               | dog           |        | pas               | belt                |
| grad              | hail          |        | grad              | city                |
| luk               | onion         |        | luk               | arch                |
| pustin            | I free        |        | pustin            | I empty             |
| beg               | bey           |        | beg [ekavian]     | flight              |
| Vlasi             | Vlachs        |        | vlas <sup>i</sup> | hair                |
| short rising (ˊ)  |               | versus | long rising (ˊˊ)  |                     |
| zora              | dawn          |        | Zora              | Zora [woman's name] |
| pero              | pen           |        | Pero              | Pero [man's name]   |
| pometati          | to arrange    |        | pometati          | to disturb          |
| slagati           | to tell a lie |        | slagati           | to stack up         |
| sedeti [ek.]      | to sit        |        | sedeti [ek.]      | to become gray      |

# ACCENTEDNESS VERSUS UNACCENTEDNESS

oko  
kraj  
m(j)esto

eye  
end  
place

oko  
kraj  
m(j)esto

around  
by the side of  
in place of

Use both the short and long stress since they have such diverse meanings.

|            |                  |                      |
|------------|------------------|----------------------|
|            | grad = hail      | grad = city          |
|            | luk = onion      | luk = arch           |
|            | pas = dog        | pas = belt           |
| gen. sing. | sala = lard      | sala = hall          |
|            | dosada = boredom | dosada = up till now |

In genitive sing. usually switches the stress like:

|        |               |        |
|--------|---------------|--------|
| brod   | gen. singular | broda  |
| plot   | " "           | plota  |
| lonac  | " "           | lonca  |
| starac | " "           | starca |

In prolonged plurals we have:

|       |         |
|-------|---------|
| sin   | sinovi  |
| zid   | zidovi  |
| kamen | kamenje |

While through contraction of two vowels we usually get one long vowel:

|         |       |
|---------|-------|
| mojega  | moga  |
| tvojega | tvoga |

## WORD ORDER

Unlike other foreign languages, word order in Serbo-Croatian follows certain simple rules.

### In Statements:

1. The verb always takes the second position in a sentence.

1                      2                      3

Lekcija            pocinje            ovako.

1 = Subject, 2 = verb, 3 = prep. phrase or direct-indirect object.

For emphasis the sentence can also be:

3                      2                      1

Ovako    pocinje    lekcija.    (verb again in second position).

When a sentence begins with a long phrase, the phrase is treated as a clause and the same rule applies.

| <u>Subject</u>      | <u>Verb</u>   | <u>Modifies Subject</u> |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------|
| Nasa sela i gradovi | su se redjali | jedni za drugim         |
| <u>Prep. Phrase</u> |               |                         |
| ispred nas.         |               |                         |

In this example we use the short form su, from the helping verb biti in second place.

All short forms of biti must occur in second place, except "je" which occurs first if used in a question. If not in a question, je must also take second place. If both occur in a sentence, then li will take second place and the verb je will immediately follow:

Je li je on dosao?

2. When several short forms (enclitics), pronominal (ih, mu, ju, ga, etc.) or verbal ones (sam, si, smo, ste, su, except je) are in a sentence the verbal stands before pronominals:

without personal pronoun: Videli su ga u kazalistu. but  
Video ga je u kazalistu.

with personal pronoun: Oni su ga videli u kazalistu and  
On ga je video u kazalistu.

3. The word order of nouns and pronouns in sentences follows the following rules:

a) With nouns the accusative follows the dative:

Dao sam Ani moje knjige. - I gave Ann my books.

b) In sentences with pronoun and noun, the pronoun precedes the noun:

Dao sam joj moje knjige. - I gave her my books.

or

Dao sam ih Ani. - I gave them to Ann.

c) If both direct and indirect object are pronouns dative comes first:

Dao sam joj ih. - I gave her them.

Since the enclytics (short forms) play an important role in formation of word order, we will summarize the rules as follows:

1. An enclytic never stands at the beginning of a clause or phrase, except for the verb "je" when used in a question, which then assumes stress and ceases to be an enclytic.

2. Enclytics must normally occur immediately after the first word: in this context "i" and "a" meaning and or but do not count as words.

3. Enclytics are replaced by their stressed equivalent when they would occur immediately after an independent clause. Compare:

Primorske su kuće <sup>✓</sup>cvrste.  
Houses on the coast are strong.

Primorske kuće, koje su obično <sup>✓</sup>gradene od kamena, jesu <sup>✓</sup>cvrste.  
Houses on the coast, which are usually built of stone, are strong.

4. When more than one enclytic occurs in the same sentence or clause their order of precedence must be strictly observed:

a) "Li" precedes all others, except "je" when used in a question.

Da li ste mu dali <sup>✓</sup>naliv-pero?  
Have you given him the fountain-pen?

Jeste li bili kod Petra?  
Have you been at Peter's?

Je li <sup>✓</sup>došao?  
Has he come?

b) "Se" takes last position.

<sup>✓</sup>Cini mi se da je <sup>✓</sup>otisao.  
I think he has gone out.

- c) All verbal enclytics except "je" come next after "li."

Da li si mu to rekao?  
Have you told him that?

Da li ce doći?  
Will he come?

Da li bi dosao u Beograd?  
Would he have come to Belgrade?

"Je" occurs first if starting a question; otherwise it occurs last of all enclytics unless "se" also occurs:

Da li vam je dao knjigu?  
Has he given you the book?

Je li vam dao knjigu?  
Has he given you the book?

- d) Pronominal enclytics follow verbal enclytics (except "je" when beginning a sentence), and precede "se" and verbal "je" when it does not start a question. When there is more than one pronoun, their order must be: DATIVE, GENITIVE, ACCUSATIVE:

Sinoc sam joj sve kazao.  
Last night I told her everything.

Ja ga se ne bojim.  
I am not afraid of him.

5. Verbal "je" may be omitted when pronouns "me," "te" or "se" already occur. Both of the following sentences are correct:

Pitala me je zasto nisam pisala pismo.  
Pitala me zasto nisam pisala pismo.

She asked me why I had not written the letter.

6. "Je" may also be omitted in a dependent clause when another je already occurs in the main clause.

#### In Questions:

Questions are usually made with Da + li or Je + li: Does...

Da li lekcija pocinje ovako? - Does the lecture begin like that?  
Je li lekcija pocinje ovako? - Does the lecture begin like that?

Li as mentioned above is always in second place.

Sentences with da li may have the subject before or after the participle if the latter is not followed by other predicate forms.

Da li su vasi otac i majka dosli? - Did your father and mother come?

Da li su dosli vasi otac i majka? - Did your father and mother come?

If other predicate forms are associated with the participle, the subject usually comes before it.

Da li su vasi otac i majka dosli? - Did your father and mother come?

A question can also be made by starting with the verb + li:

Hocemo li u setnju?

Znate li koliko je sati?

#### In Negative Statements:

The negative particle "Ne" always directly precedes its verb:

Ja ne znam ovog coveka. - I don't know this man.

Studenti ne misle. - Students don't think.

In compound tenses ne directly precedes the auxiliary:

Ti nisi isao u skolu. (Always ni instead of ne with auxiliary biti.)

On nece da dodje danas.

In subordinate clauses, the verb always follows the conjunction:

Docu cu, mada ne znam točno kada. - I will come, although I don't know when.

Kupio sam novi auto, iako nisam imao dosta novaca. - I bought a new car, although I didn't have enough money.

#### Note on ARTICLES

Serbo-Croatian has no articles, such as the English definite article "the" and indefinite article "a"/"an." Therefore, Serbo-Croatian nouns, such as knjiga, slika, and prijatelj, can be translated as "the book" or "a book," "the picture," or "a picture," "the friend" or "a friend." The phrase "To je knjiga" can be translated as "This is a book" or "This is the book," depending on context. Which article to use when translating into English can only be determined by context.

## LESSON 2

### PARTS OF SPEECH

When we hear a cluster of sounds arranged in a certain order, a word is formed. The word u-c-i-t-e-lj has a specific order of sounds which immediately evoke the concept of a person who teaches something. This cluster of sounds has a meaning. The meaning of a word is that perception, concept or person which the cluster of letters creates. If we change the order of those sounds; e.g., u-t-i-c-e-lj, the results would be a non-word without meaning. A word has to have meaning to exist. A word may vary in length, but it must have meaning to be valid. A single sound such as a or i can be a word because each has the conjunctive meaning of "and/but."

Meaning and changes in meaning are studied in semantics (from the Greek *semainein* = to mean). Words can be studied in three ways:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) structure of sounds (letters) - form      | (1) ucitelj   |
| (2) meaning or concept of content             | (2) = a man who teaches others                          |
| (3) function of a word or words in a sentence | (3) ucitelj predaje; predavanje<br>ucitelja; uciteljevo |

All words can be divided into the following parts of speech:

- |                         |                           |            |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------|
| A) Inflected words      | 1. Nouns (Substantives) — | Imenice    |
|                         | 2. Adjectives —           | Pridevi    |
|                         | 3. Pronouns —             | Zamenice   |
|                         | 4. Numbers —              | Brojevi    |
|                         | 5. Verbs —                | Glagoli    |
| B) Non-inflected words: |                           |            |
|                         | 1. Adverbs —              | Prilozi    |
|                         | 2. Prepositions —         | Prijedlozi |
|                         | 3. Conjunctions —         | Veznici    |
|                         | 4. Exclamations —         | Uzvici     |

## NOUNS

In Serbo-Croatian all nouns have one of three categories of gender: masculine, feminine or neuter. Every noun belongs grammatically to one of these three categories.

The gender of animate nouns is determined mainly by the sex of the person or animal: nouns which refer to men are masculine, nouns referring to women are feminine.

### Masculine

brat - brother  
otac - father  
sin - son  
teca - uncle  
muz - husband (man)

### Feminine

Zena - woman, wife  
sestra - sister  
cerka - daughter  
majka - mother  
tetka - aunt

Masculine nouns always end in a consonant:

|                    |   |                   |
|--------------------|---|-------------------|
| stol               | - | table             |
| covek              | - | human being (man) |
| pas                | - | dog               |
| prst               | - | finger            |
| prozor             | - | window            |
| miris              | - | scent, smell      |
| sud                | - | court (of law)    |
| mir                | - | peace             |
| rat                | - | war               |
| vojn <sup>ik</sup> | - | soldier           |
| komesar            | - | komessar          |
| ministar           | - | minister (pol.)   |
| sapun              | - | soap              |
| glad               | - | hunger            |
| sistem             | - | system            |
| ples               | - | dance             |
| rok                | - | period of time    |

Feminine nouns always end in -a:

|                 |                        |                          |
|-----------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| zena - woman    | knjiga - book          | cena - price, value      |
| kuca - house    | klupa - bench          | rijecka - liver          |
| ruka - hand     | marka - stamp          | rodaka - relative (f.)   |
| noga - foot     | sreca - luck           | tacka - point            |
| glava - head    | stoka - cattle         | borba - battle, struggle |
| snaga - force   | zemlja - land, country |                          |
| slika - picture | molba - plea           |                          |

Neuter nouns end in -o or -e:

|         |             |          |                |
|---------|-------------|----------|----------------|
| celo    | - forehead  | veselje  | - cheerfulness |
| selo    | - village   | polje    | - field        |
| telo    | - body      | bratstvo | - brotherhood  |
| ime     | - name      | veslo    | - oar          |
| pleme   | - tribe     |          |                |
| znanje  | - knowledge |          |                |
| pevanje | - singing   |          |                |
| more    | - sea       |          |                |

Noun gender is an important grammatical concept which must be observed in syntactic environments. All modifiers and past tense verb forms related to a noun must reflect the same gender. For example, if one were to say "intelligent wife" in Serbo-Croatian, the adjective meaning "intelligent" would have to agree with "wife" which is a feminine noun in Serbo-Croatian: "intelligentna žena." If a past tense verb is attached to the noun phrase "intelligentna žena" which would represent the action done by the subject phrase, "intelligentna žena," the past tense verb form would also have to agree with the gender of the subject. Ex. Moja intelligentna žena je radila ovde. - My intelligent wife worked here. If the noun is masculine, the same concept of gender agreement applies.

Dobar covek je ziveo ovde.  
A nice man lived here.

Likewise for neuter nouns:

Ovo je bilo lepo selo.  
This was a nice village.

## GRAMMATICAL GENDER vs. LOGICAL GENDER

Most animate nouns in Serbo-Croatian logically represent the category of gender to which they grammatically belong. However, some animate nouns in Serbo-Croatian are logically feminine or masculine but belong grammatically to a different category of gender. For example, "teca" meaning "uncle" is logically masculine. But, since the word ends in -a, it is grammatically feminine. This means that the word teca will function (decline) like a feminine noun. But, if teca is modified by an adjective, possessive pronoun, number, etc., and/or past tense verb form, the modifiers and past tense verb forms will be masculine to agree with the logical gender of teca.

Eg. Moj stari teca je radio ovde.  
Poss.Adj. Noun Pt.verb

My old uncle worked here.

The following are examples of masculine nouns which are grammatically feminine:

teca - uncle  
sluga - servant  
staresina - chief, superior  
vojvoda - duke, marshall  
vladika - bishop  
pijanica - drunkard  
kukavica - coward

Some masculine nouns are grammatically neuter. As nouns they will decline like neuter nouns in -o, -e, but their modifiers will be masculine:

petao - cock  
posao - work, labor, job  
smisao - meaning, sense (o was originally l)

### Proper names:

Marko  
Branko  
Radoje

The following words resemble either neuter or masculine nouns but are feminine. All agreeing forms associated with these nouns will be feminine.

laz - lie  
raz - rye  
pec - stove, furnace  
krv - blood  
stvar - thing  
misao - thought, reflection idea

All nouns ending in the suffix -ost:

sigurnost - safety  
budućnost - future  
umetnost - art  
milost - mercy, grace, favor

\*\*\*\*\*

## PLURALITY - NON-PLURALITY

Some nouns are used only in the plural and some only in the singular.

### Nouns used only in the singular:

#### a) Collective nouns ending in the suffixes -ad and -je

|         |   |          |
|---------|---|----------|
| telad   | - | calves   |
| jagnjad | - | sheep    |
| granje  | - | branches |
| pruće   | - | twigs    |

#### b) Nouns denoting some kind of material:

|         |   |        |
|---------|---|--------|
| zlato   | - | gold   |
| srebro  | - | silver |
| zeljezo | - | iron   |
| mleko   | - | milk   |
| vino    | - | wine   |
| voda    | - | water  |
| ulje    | - | oil    |
| zito    | - | grain  |
| meso    | - | meat   |
| pesak   | - | sand   |

If these nouns appear in the plural they take on the meaning of "different kinds of ....." or phenomena that occur in different places or at different time.

|          |   |       |
|----------|---|-------|
| kise     | - | rains |
| snjegovi | - | snow  |
| vatre    | - | fire  |
| mrazovi  | - | frost |

#### c) Some abstract nouns occur only in the singular:

|          |   |          |
|----------|---|----------|
| bijes    | - | anger    |
| gnjey    | - | anger    |
| plac     | - | cry      |
| smijeh   | - | laughter |
| zalost   | - | sorrow   |
| tuga     | - | sadness  |
| zdravlje | - | health   |
| veselje  | - | joy      |

Nouns used only in the plural:

feminine:

|         |   |            |              |
|---------|---|------------|--------------|
| grablje | - | rake       |              |
| gusle   | - | bow-fiddle | pronoun: one |
| ljestve | - | ladder     | pronoun: one |
| naocari | - | eyeglasses | pronoun: oni |
| novine  | - | newspaper  | pronoun: one |
|         |   |            |              |
| kola    | - | vehicle    | pronoun: ona |
| leda    | - | back       | pronoun: ona |
| prsa    | - | chest      | pronoun: ona |
| usta    | - | mouth      | pronoun: ona |
| vrata   | - | door       | pronoun: ona |

Nouns denoting pairs:

|          |   |           |              |
|----------|---|-----------|--------------|
| cipele   | - | shoes     | pronoun: one |
| carape   | - | stockings | pronoun: one |
| rukavi   | - | sleeves   | pronoun: oni |
| rukavice | - | gloves    | pronoun: one |

### Plural of Nouns

The plural of masculine nouns is formed by adding -i to the noun stem.

| <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u>  |
|-----------------|----------------|
| prozor          | prozor-i       |
| prst            | prst-i         |
| sistem          | sistem-i       |
| ✓<br>ucitelj    | ✓<br>ucitelj-i |
| turist          | turist-i       |
| komesar         | komesar-i      |
| prijatelj       | prijatelj-i    |
| miris           | miris-i        |

Sometimes the noun stem goes through certain changes when a plural ending is added. These changes are:

- 1) Mobile -a-. In some nouns the last vowel of the noun stem will be dropped, especially for nouns ending in -ar, -ak, -ac, -anj, and a few in -an:

|                              |                    |   |       |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---|-------|
| metar - metri-i              | pas - male dog     | - | psi-i |
| brezuljak-brezuljc-i         | otac - father      | - | otc-i |
| stranac-stranc-i = foreigner | san - dream, sleep | - | sn-i  |
| pisac-pisc-i = author        |                    |   |       |

- 2) Mutation of the final consonant

|                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| jezik - language    | jezi <u>c</u> -i  |
| putnik - traveller  | putni <u>c</u> -i |
| duh - spirit, ghost | du <u>s</u> -i    |
| vrag - enemy        | vra <u>z</u> -i   |

### Monosyllabic Masculine Nouns

Most monosyllabic masculine nouns use -ov and -ev infixes to form the plural. -Ov is added to hard stems and -ev is added to soft stems.

| <u>Singular</u>  | <u>Plural</u>           |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| grad             | grad-ov-i               |
| brod             | brod-ov-i               |
| kralj            | kralj-ev-i              |
| mac <sup>✓</sup> | mac <sup>✓</sup> -ev-i  |
| boj              | boj-ev-i                |
| knez             | knez <sup>✓</sup> -ev-i |
| nos              | nos-ev-i                |
| steg             | steg-ov-i               |
| sud              | sud-ov-i                |
| stub             | stub-ov-i               |
| plan             | plan-ov-i               |
| plod             | plod-ov-i               |
| puž <sup>✓</sup> | puž <sup>✓</sup> -ev-i  |

Some monosyllabic masculine nouns do not use the infix -ov or -ev to form the plural.

|      |                 |        |
|------|-----------------|--------|
| dan  | - day, days     | dan-i  |
| zub  | - tooth, teeth  | zub-i  |
| konj | - horse, horses | konj-i |

### Alternations in Plural Formation o > l, l < o

#### o > l

Masculine nouns in -a/o like posao and petao drop the mobile -a and -o alternates with l, and the plural ending -i is added. Sometimes there is an infix -ov or -ev.

posao

posl-ov-i

petao

petl-i

#### l > o

Masculine nouns ending in the suffix -lac drop the mobile -a, -l alternates with -o and the plural ending -i is added.

rukovodilac ----- rukovodi-l-a-c + i ----- rudovodi-o-c-i

.  
. .  
. .  
o

✓  
citalac

✓  
citaoci

nosilac

nosio*ci*

### Irregular Plurals

These forms have to be memorized, since these plurals cannot be derived from the singular.

✓  
covek - person

ljudi - people

dete - child

deca - children

### Neuter Nouns

The plural ending for neuter nouns is -a. The neuter singular ending -o or -e is dropped and -a is added to the noun stem.

| <u>English</u> | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| sea            | more            | mora          |
| village        | selo            | sela          |
| hill           | brdo            | brda          |
| food           | jelo            | jela          |
| national dance | kolo            | kola          |
| place          | mesto           | mesta         |
| beer           | pivo            | piva          |
| wine           | vino            | vina          |
| island         | ostrvo          | ostrva        |
| singing        | pevanje         | pevanja       |
| opinion        | misljenje       | misljenja     |
| platform       | podnozje        | podnozja      |
| word, letter   | slovo           | slova         |
| glue           | lepilo          | lepila        |
| leadership     | vodstvo         | vodstva       |
| brotherhood    | bratstvo        | bratstva      |
| morning        | jutro           | jutra         |
| nest           | gnezdo          | gnezda        |

### Feminine Nouns

The plural ending for feminine nouns is -e. The feminine singular ending -a is dropped and -e is added to the noun stem.

| <u>Singular</u>          | <u>Plural</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| kuca - house             | kuce          |
| ruka - hand, arm         | ruke          |
| knjiga - book            | knjige        |
| rupa - hole              | rupe          |
| lampa - light, lamp      | lampe         |
| slika - picture          | slike         |
| macka - cat              | macke         |
| stolica - chair          | stolice       |
| tasna - purse            | tasne         |
| obala - shore            | obale         |
| sestra - sister          | sestre        |
| majka - mother           | majke         |
| devojka - girl           | devojke       |
| marka - stamp            | marke         |
| sljiva - plum            | sljive        |
| jabuka - apple           | jabuke        |
| komisija - commission    | komisije      |
| nacija - nation          | nacije        |
| vojska - army            | vojske        |
| grupa - group            | grupe         |
| crkva - church           | crkve         |
| dama - woman, lady       | dame          |
| godina - year            | godine        |
| nedelja - Sunday, week   | nedelje       |
| borba - struggle, battle | borbe         |

Feminine Nouns ending in a consonant are pluralized by adding -i to the stem.

| <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|
| stvar           | stvari        |
| pec             | peci          |
| laz             | lazi          |
| sigurnost       | sigurnosti    |
| krv             | krvi          |
| rec             | reci          |
| misao           | misli *       |

\* o > l alternation

\*\*\*\*\*

TABLE OF SINGULAR AND PLURAL NOUN ENDINGS

| SINGULAR |        |          | PLURAL             |       |          |
|----------|--------|----------|--------------------|-------|----------|
| MASC.    | NEUT.  | FEMININE | MASC.              | NEUT. | FEMININE |
| ---      | -o, -e | -a, ---  | -i<br>-ovi<br>-evi | -a    | -e, -i   |

### AUXILIARY VERB: "BITI"

In order to form sentences, you must learn the present tense of "biti" - to be. It is an irregular verb, just like the verb "to be" in English.

#### Singular

ja sam - I am  
ti si - you are  
on je - he is  
ona je - she is  
ono je - it is

#### Plural

mi smo - we are  
vi ste - you are (formal)  
on su - they are (m)  
one su (f)  
ona su (n)

#### Examples:

Ja sam ucitelj. - I am a teacher.  
Ti si student. - You (familiar) are a student.  
On je doktor. - He is a doctor.  
Ona je majka. - She is a mother.  
Mi smo amerikanci. - We are Americans.  
Vi ste Srbi. - You are Serbian.  
Oni su Englezi. - They are Englishmen.  
One su zene. - They are wives.

In negative sentences, such as, "I am not a teacher," the negative particle for "not" in Serbo-Croatian is "ni" when "biti" is the verb of the sentence. The particle "ni" attaches directly to the auxiliary verb.

Ja nisam ucitelj. I am not a teacher  
Ti nisi student. You are not a student.  
On nije doktor. He is not a doctor.  
Mi nismo amerikanci. We are not Americans.

### FORMS OF ADDRESS

When addressing a person by his or her first name, like Marija, Olga, Ivan, or Dusan, use the familiar you form "ti"; e.g.,

Mara, ti si učenica?

Ivan, ti si učenik?

When addressing titled persons, such as gospodin (Mr.), gospoda (Mrs.) or gospodica (Miss), or doktor (Dr.), etc., the formal "vi" form is used.

Gospoda Petrovic, vi ste doktor? or Da li ste vi doktor?

Gospodin Petrovic, vi ste profesor?

Gospodica Petrovic, vi ste student?

### INTERROGATIVES

Question words in Serbo-Croatian occupy first position in an interrogative sentence. They are:

|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| gde - where              | Gde je knjiga? - Where is the book?                    |
| ko - who                 | Ko je on? - Who is he?                                 |
| <sup>√</sup> sta - what  | <sup>√</sup> Sta je to? - What is that?                |
| kada - when              | Kada <sup>√</sup> ucite? - When do you study?          |
| kako - how               | Kako ste vi? - How are you?                            |
| <sup>√</sup> zasto - why | <sup>√</sup> Zasto niste dosli? - Why didn't you come? |

In addition, Serbo-Croatian has two interrogative particles, "da li" and "je li," which are comparable to the English phrases: "Am I...?," "Are you...?," "Is he...?," "Are they...?," "Do you...?," "Do I...?," "Does he...?," etc. These interrogative particles are followed by a verb which agrees with the subject. For example:

- Da li sam ja ucitelj? - Am I a teacher?  
Da li si ti student? - Are you a student?  
Je li je ona majka? - Is she a mother?  
Je li ti govoris srpski? - Do you speak Serbian?

Da li and je li are synonymous and are completely interchangeable.

## PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Pronouns are words that take the place of and refer to a noun. In English these words are I, you, he, she, it, we, they. Serbo-Croatian uses more personal pronoun words. "You," for example, has two forms: one is the familiar address used only when addressing friends, family members and children, and another is the "polite" form used to address one or more persons, regardless of the formality of the situation. In addition, Serbo-Croatian has three third person plural pronouns: *oni* to refer exclusively to masculine inanimate or animate nouns and mixed groups (neut. + fem. + masc. nouns), a second to refer exclusively to feminine nouns for females, and a third to refer to neuter nouns. The following chart summarizes these forms.

| <u>Singular</u>     | <u>Plural</u>                       |
|---------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ja = I              | mi = we                             |
| ti = you (familiar) | vi = you (polite and plural)        |
| on = he             | oni = they (masc. and mixed groups) |
| ona = she           | one = they (feminine)               |
| ono = it            | ona = they (neuter)                 |

For third person pronouns, noun gender will dictate which pronoun will be used, regardless of whether the noun is animate or not.

The pronoun on will refer to not only people such as

brat - brother,  
otac - father,  
teća - uncle,

but also things,

stol - table,  
prst - finger,  
sistem - system.

Ona could refer to animate nouns such as

✓  
zena - wife,  
sestra - sister,

as well as to inanimate nouns such as

ruka - hand, arm, and  
knjiga - book.

Ono functions the same way; it can stand for animate nouns such as

dete - child

and inanimate nouns such as

mesto - place,  
more - sea.

Oni is used to refer to groups of masculine nouns; e.g.,

stol i zadatak = oni, masculine,

and feminine nouns; e.g.,

brat i sestra = oni,

and feminine and neuter nouns; e.g.,

zene i deca = oni.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns are derived from personal pronouns and denote possession. In English they are my, your, his, her its, our, their. Serbo-Croatian possessive pronouns are summarized in the following charts. Unlike English pronouns, Serbo-Croatian possessive pronouns agree with the gender, number (singular or plural), and case of the object or noun they modify.

### First Personal Singular: Eng. "my"

|          |           |       |
|----------|-----------|-------|
| Singular | Masculine | moj   |
|          | Feminine  | moj+a |
|          | Neuter    | moj+e |
| -----    |           |       |
| Plural   | Masculine | moj+i |
|          | Feminine  | moj+e |
|          | Neuter    | moj+a |

### Second Person Singular: Eng. "your"

|          |           |        |
|----------|-----------|--------|
| Singular | Masculine | tvoj   |
|          | Feminine  | tvoj+a |
|          | Neuter    | tvoj+e |
| -----    |           |        |
| Plural   | Masculine | tvoj+i |
|          | Feminine  | tvoj+e |
|          | Neuter    | tvoj+a |

| <u>Third Person Singular: Eng. "his" + "its,"</u> |           |          | <u>"her"</u> |
|---|-----------|----------|--------------|
| Singular  | Masculine | njegov   | njen         |
|   | Feminine  | njegov+a | njen+a       |
|   | Neuter    | njegov+o | njen+o       |
| -----   |           |          |              |
| Plural  | Masculine | njegov+i | njen+i       |
|   | Feminine  | njegov+e | njen+e       |
|   | Neuter    | njegov+a | njen+a       |

First Person Plural: Eng. "our" / Second Person Plural: Eng. "your"

|          |           |       |       |
|----------|-----------|-------|-------|
|          | Masculine | nas   | vas   |
| Singular | Feminine  | nas+a | vas+a |
|          | Neuter    | nas+e | vas+e |
| -----    |           |       |       |
|          | Masculine | nas+i | vas+i |
| Plural   | Feminine  | nas+e | vas+e |
|          | Neuter    | nas+a | vas+a |

Third Personal Plural: "Eng. "their"

|          |           |          |
|----------|-----------|----------|
|          | Masculine | njihov   |
| Singular | Feminine  | njihov+a |
|          | Neuter    | njihov+o |
| -----    |           |          |
|          | Masculine | njihov+i |
| Plural   | Feminine  | njihov+e |
|          | Neuter    | njihov+a |

## SVOJ

Serbo-Croatian has another possessive pronoun, which is reflexive. Reflexive possessive pronouns do not exactly exist in English. However, the closest equivalent in English is the possessive pronoun own used in conjunction with my, your, his, her, its, etc. In Serbo-Croatian svoj means "my own," "your own," "his own," etc., depending on context. Svoj is used exclusively to refer to the subject of the sentence. In addition, it is used mainly for the third person singular and third person plural. Svoj avoids contextual confusion. For example, the statement: "Ivan took his book to class," presents some ambiguity in English as to whose book we are talking about. Is it Ivan's own book or is it some other male person's book? In Serbo-Croatian, if we are referring to Ivan's book, svoj will be used. But, if the book is someone else's book, njegov will be used.

Ivan je uzeo svoju knjigu u razred.  
Ivan took his (own) book to class.

Ivan je uzeo njegovu knjigu u razred.  
Ivan took his (someone's) book to class.

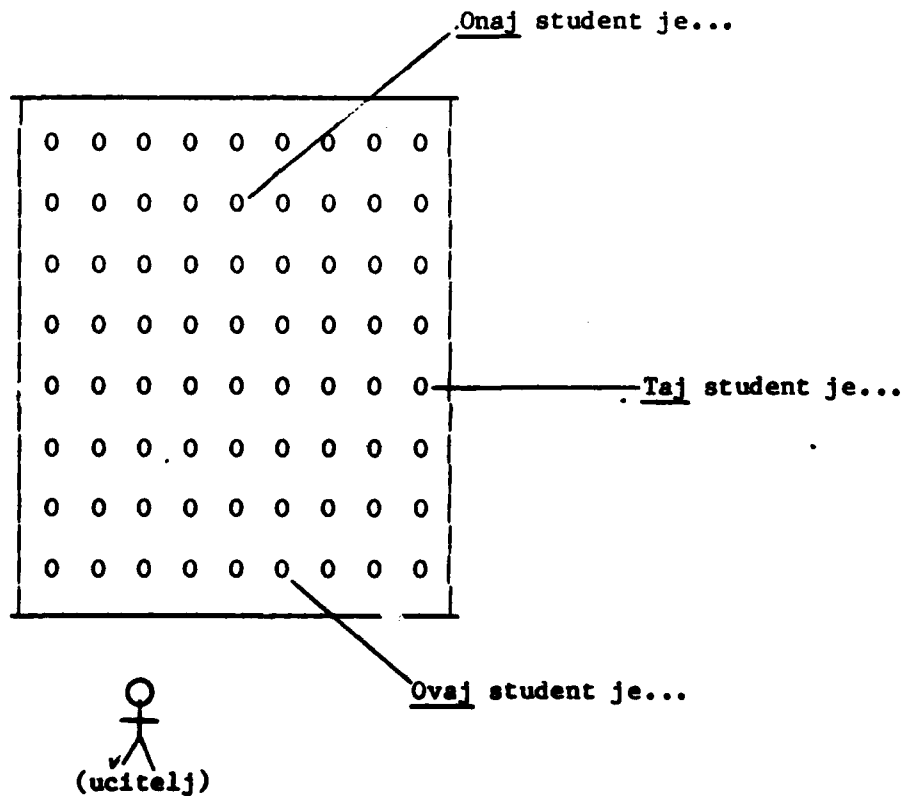
Whenever you encounter svoj, think of the pronoun as "his own," "her own," etc. Svoj functions grammatically like the previously examined pronouns.

|          |           |               |
|----------|-----------|---------------|
|          | Masculine | <u>svoj</u>   |
| Singular | Feminine  | <u>svoj+e</u> |
|          | Neuter    | <u>svoj+e</u> |
|          | -----     |               |
| Plural   | Masculine | <u>svoj+i</u> |
|          | Feminine  | <u>svoj+e</u> |
|          | Neuter    | <u>svoj+a</u> |

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

English has two demonstrative pronouns: this and that. Both are used to refer to some specific person or object. In Serbo-Croatian, demonstrative pronouns operate the same way; however, there are three demonstrative pronouns: ovaj, taj, and onaj. Ovaj is equivalent to "this" in English, and both taj and onaj mean "that." To decide which word to use for "that" when you are referring to several people or items, see where the person or object is. Call the one nearest you taj and the one furthest away onaj.

For example, the teacher is the speaker in the following picture and is referring to various students.



Demonstrative pronouns reflect the gender, number and case of the thing or person they modify.

| Singular |                  |                 |               | Plural           |                 |               |  |
|----------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|
|          | <u>masculine</u> | <u>feminine</u> | <u>neuter</u> | <u>masculine</u> | <u>feminine</u> | <u>neuter</u> |  |
| this =   | ovaj             | ova             | ovo           | ovi              | ove             | ova           |  |
| that =   | taj              | ta              | to            | ti               | te              | ta            |  |
|          | onaj             | ona             | ono           | oni              | one             | ona*          |  |

\* Do not confuse the personal pronoun ona, ono, oni with the demonstrative pronouns onaj, ona, ono, oni, one, ona. If the latter, onaj, ona, ono, oni, etc., are followed by a noun they are demonstrative pronouns. If the words ona, ono, oni are not followed by a noun, they are personal pronouns.

#### AGREEMENT OF DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS WITH NOUNS

##### Examples:

|                 |                        |
|-----------------|------------------------|
| ovaj, taj, onaj | čovek, učenik, sat     |
| ova, ta, ona    | žena, knjiga, skola    |
| ovo, to, ono    | dete, selo, vino, pero |
| ovi, ti, oni    | ljudi, učenici, satovi |
| ove, te, one    | žene, knjige, škole    |
| ova, ta, ona    | deca, sela, vina, pera |

#### DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS USED IN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES

Frequently demonstrative pronouns are used in questions. The demonstrative neuter form "to" is used most frequently in questions; e.g.,

Sta je to? - What is that?

Answer: To je knjiga. That is a book

Sta je ovo? - What is this?

Answer: Ovo je moja slika. This is my picture.

Ko je to? - What is that?

Answer: To je moja zena. That is my wife.

Ko je ovo? - Who is this?

Answer: Ovo su moja deca. These are my children.

Je li to tvoja zena? - Is that your wife?

Answer: Da, to je moja zena. Yes, that is my wife.

Ne, to nije moja zena. No, that is not my wife.

Da li je ovo tvoja knjiga? - Is this your book?

Answer: Ne, ovo nije moja knjiga. No, this is not my book?

etc.

# GLOSSARY

automobil

✓  
recnik

knjiga

✓  
skola

student

učitelj

sestra

majka

otac

sin

prijatelj

drug

dete, deca

✓  
covek, ljudi

✓  
zena

brat

dobro jutro!

dobar dan!

✓  
dobro vecer!

✓  
laku noc!

dovidjeuj!

molim

hvala

zbogom

zdravo!

car

dictionary

book

school

student

teacher

sister

mother

father

son

friend

comrade

child

man (human being), people

woman, wife

brother

good morning!

good day!

good evening!

good night!

so long!

reply as welcome, or pardon me

thank you

good bye

hi!

kuca

stan

soba

prozor

pismo

rec (f)

slovo

muzej

radio

stolica

vino

pivo

pas, psi

ja

ti

on

ona

ono

mi

vi

oni

one

moj

tvoj

house

apartment

room

window

letter

word

alphabetical letter

museum

radio

chair

wine

beer

dog

I

you (f)

he

she

it

we

you (p.)

they (masc.)

they (feminine)

mine

yours (f.)

|        |                         |
|--------|-------------------------|
| njegov | his                     |
| njen   | hers                    |
| nas    | ours                    |
| vas    | your (p.)               |
| njihov | theirs                  |
| ovaj   | this (masc.)            |
| ova    | this (fem.)             |
| ovo    | this (neuter)           |
| taj    | that (masc.)            |
| ta     | that (fem.)             |
| to     | that (neuter)           |
| onaj   | that (further) (masc.)  |
| ona    | that (further) (fem.)   |
| ono    | that (further) (neuter) |
| ovde   | here                    |
| tamo   | there                   |
| sta?   | what (thing)?           |
| ko?    | who?                    |
| kada?  | when?                   |
| kako?  | how?                    |
| i      | and                     |
| gde?   | where?                  |

biti

sam

si (f.)

je

smo

ste

su

konj

macka

zdravo!

zbogom!

izvinite

oprostite

to be

am

are

is

are (we)

are (p.)

are (they)

horse

cat

hi!

good bye!

I am sorry or forgive me

excuse me

### LESSON 3

#### ADJECTIVES

Adjectives, like possessive and demonstrative pronouns, agree with the nouns they modify. They agree in gender, number and case. Agreement is shown in the endings.

##### Masculine Singular

novi covek - a new person  
mladi covek - a young person  
lepi covek - a nice person

##### Masculine Plural

novi ljudi - new people  
mladi ljudi - young people  
lepi ljudi - nice people

##### Feminine Singular

nova zena - a new wife  
mlada zena - a young wife  
lepa zena - a nice wife

##### Feminine Plural

nove zene - new wives  
mlade zene - young wives  
lepe zene - nice wives

##### Neuter Singular

novo selo - a new village  
mlado selo - a young village  
lepo selo - a nice village

##### Neuter Plural

nova sela - new villages  
mlada sela - young villages  
lepa sela - nice villages

You should memorize the following list of the most common adjectives.

|                        |   |                           |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| teski, teska, tesko    | - | hard, difficult           |
| laki, laka, lako       | - | easy                      |
| dragi, draga, drago    | - | valuable, dear            |
| novi, nova, novo       | - | new                       |
| stari, stara, staro    | - | old                       |
| mladi, mlada, mlado    | - | young                     |
| lepi, lepa, lepo       | - | beautiful, nice, handsome |
| kratki, kratka, kratko | - | short                     |

|                            |   |       |
|----------------------------|---|-------|
| dugacak*, dugacka, dugacko | - | long  |
| mali, mala, malo           | - | small |
| veliki, velika, veliko     | - | big   |
| dobar**, dobra, dobro      | - | good  |
| losi, losa, lose***        | - | bad   |
| vruci, vruca, vruce        | - | hot   |
| hladan**, hladna*, hladno  | - | cold  |

---

\*Note the mobile a.

\*\*The definite adjectival form will be dealt with later.

\*\*\*Soft ending adjectives have the ending -e in the neuter instead of -o according to the spelling rules.

## ADVERBS

Adverbs are words that modify verbs; e.g., "He drives carefully," "She reads well," "I walk fast." Adverbs describe the way in which an action is done, and they answer the question "how" -- "kako" in Serbo-Croatian. Adverbs in Serbo-Croatian are derived from adjectives. They usually take the ending o, the neuter adjectival form.

|            |       |       |                        |
|------------|-------|-------|------------------------|
| Adjective: | dobar | dobra | dobro = dobro - adverb |
|            | mali  | mala  | malo = malo - adverb   |
|            | laki  | laka  | lako = lako - adverb   |

Note the usage of adverbs as opposed to adjectives, because adverbs translate differently than adjectives. For example, dobro can be translated as good when used as an adjective (dobro dete - a good child), and well when used as an adverb (On je dobro radio juce. - He worked well yesterday.)

### Translation as an Adjective / as an Adverb

|               |                   |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| malo =        | small             | / little, a bit   |
| (ne) obicno = | (un) usually      |                   |
| lako =        | light (in weight) | / easy            |
| cesto =       | often             |                   |
| lose =        | bad               | / badly, poorly   |
| retko =       | seldom, rarely    |                   |
| tesko =       | hard, difficult   | / with difficulty |

Adverbs can further be divided into several categories: (1) adverbs of time, and (2) adverbs of location.

Adverbs of time answer the questions "when?" - kada, or "how long?" - kako dugo.

|       |   |                 |
|-------|---|-----------------|
| juce  | - | yesterday       |
| danas | - | today           |
| sada  | - | now             |
| dugo  | - | for a long time |

Adverbs of location answer the question "where?" - gde.

|          |   |         |
|----------|---|---------|
| ovde     | - | here    |
| tamo     | - | there   |
| kod kuće | - | at home |

## CONJUNCTIONS i, a, nego, ali, ili

Conjunctions are words that connect clauses, nouns, verbs, etc., in a series, and show a specific relationship between the parts of the sentence or series which are being connected. For example,

i = and This conjunction is used to connect phrases, verbs or nouns in a sentence. I is an additive conjunction.

Brat i sestra su citali. The brother and sister read.

✓  
Zene su radile i govorile. The wives sat and talked.

Otac je bio ovde i onda je kazao to. Father was here and then said that.

nego

a

= These conjunctions are used to show a contrast between the actions or qualities connected by nego and a. The contrast these conjunctives show is one that denotes mutual exclusion. For example:

Ovo je bila dobra devojka, a ona nije.  
This was a nice girl, but that one over there is not.

Pismo nije ovde, a tamo. (or nego tamo)  
The letter is not here, but there.

On nije mlad, nego star.  
He is not young, but old.

ali =

This conjunction is contrastive like nego, and a, but does not denote a contrast of mutual exclusion.

Ova knjiga je stara ali interesantna.  
This book is old, but interesting. (The contrast of old and interesting does not mutually exclude one another.)

Ona nije inteligentna ali je dobra.  
She is not intelligent, but she's nice. (good)

ili =

This conjunction is a distributive conjunctive that denotes a choice between the items separated by the conjunctive. Ili is used in questions or statements in which a choice is to be made.

Ili ja ili ti.... Either you or I....

## VERBS

The key element in a Serbo-Croatian sentence is the verb. Dictionaries and glossaries list the infinitive form of a verb. The infinitive is the basic form of the verb. Infinitive forms of verbs are marked by the endings -ti or -ci. The infinitive form does not convey who is performing the action or when the action takes place. Infinitives in English are "to walk," "to play," "to attack," etc. In Serbo-Croatian the "to" of English infinitives is not translated.

The simplest verb tense in Serbo-Croatian is the past tense. It is a compound tense consisting of the present tense of the verb biti plus the past participle of the verb. The past participle is formed from the infinitive form of the verb by removing the -ti or -ci and adding -o for masculine singular, -la for feminine singular and -lo for neuter singular, -li for masculine and neuter plural, -la and -le for feminine plural. Both the present tense of biti and the past participle of the verb must agree with the noun or pronoun in gender and number.

The following chart of the past tense endings and present tense forms of biti summarize the basic components of past tense formation.

Past tense of "govoriti" - to talk, speak.

### Singular

ja sam govorio (masculine)

ja sam govorila (feminine)

ti si govorio (masculine)

ti si govorila (feminine)

on je govorio

ona je govorila

ono je govorilo

### Plural

mi smo govorili (masculine, or mixed)

mi smo govorile (feminine)

vi ste govorili (masculine or mixed)

vi ste govorile (feminine)

oni su govorili (masculine or mixed)

one su govorile (feminine)

You can translate the past tense from Serbo-Croatian into English in a variety of ways. Since Serbo-Croatian does not have the separate forms for the progressive or emphatic forms that English has, a past tense formation like "ja sam govorio" can be translated as "I spoke," "I was speaking," "I did speak."

When a question is asked, the answer should always contain the answer yes or no first. In Serbo-Croatian yes = da and no = ne. Sometimes jeste is used instead of da for affirmative answers.

# PAST TENSE AGREEMENT

|                    |                     |     |  |         |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----|--|---------|
| Masculine Singular | Petar               | je  |  | -- bio  |
|                    | ja (man speaking)   | sam |  |         |
|                    | ti                  | si  |  |         |
|                    | on                  | je  |  |         |
|                    | ko?                 | je  |  |         |
| Feminine Singular  | Marija              | je  |  | -- bila |
|                    | ja (woman speaking) | sam |  |         |
|                    | ti (to a woman)     | si  |  |         |
|                    | ona                 | je  |  |         |
| Neuter Singular    | pismo               | je  |  | -- bilo |
|                    | selo                | je  |  |         |
|                    | ono                 | je  |  |         |
|                    | to                  | je  |  |         |
|                    | ovo                 | je  |  |         |
|                    | ✓<br>sta?           | je  |  |         |
| Masculine Plural   | Petar i Marija      | su  |  | -- bili |
|                    | stolovi             | su  |  |         |
|                    | mi                  | sno |  |         |
|                    | vi (p.)             | ste |  |         |
|                    | oni                 | su  |  |         |

**Feminine Plural**

Olga i Ana

su

knjige

su

vi (to women)

ste

-- bile

one

su

mi

smo

**Neuter Plural**

deca

su

vina

su

pisma

su

-- bila

ona

su

# GLOSSARY

|                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| pero                    | pen                  |
| olovka                  | pencil               |
| mesto                   | place                |
| ulica                   | street               |
| vrata                   | door                 |
| zgrada                  | building             |
| varos, grad             | city, town           |
| zadatak                 | homework, assignment |
| novine* (always plural) | newspaper            |
| ispit                   | exam                 |
| rec (f.)                | word                 |
| devojka                 | girl                 |
| dan                     | day                  |
| slika                   | picture              |
| mali                    | small                |
| veliki                  | big                  |
| novi                    | new                  |
| teski                   | heavy, difficult     |
| laki                    | easy, light          |
| mladi                   | young                |
| stari                   | old                  |
| dobar                   | good                 |
| losi                    | bad                  |

|              |                     |
|--------------|---------------------|
| kratak       | short               |
| dugacak      | long                |
| vruci        | hot                 |
| hladan       | cold                |
| lepi         | beautiful, handsome |
| dragi        | dear                |
| sovjetski    | Soviet              |
| engleski     | English             |
| drugi        | other               |
| interesantni | interesting         |
| kada?        | when?               |
| kako?        | how?                |
| i            | and                 |
| a            | but                 |
| ali          | but, however        |
| nego         | but, rather         |
| ovde         | here                |
| tamo         | there               |
| kod kuće     | at home             |
| sada         | now                 |
| dugo         | for a long time     |
| danas        | today               |
| sutra        | tomorrow            |
| juče         | yesterday           |
| zasto        | why?                |

|          |                      |                 |
|----------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Singular | kakav, kakva, kakvo, | what kind?      |
| Plural   | kakvi, kakve, kakva  |                 |
| Singular | takav, takva, takvo  | that kind, such |
| Plural   | takve, takva, takvi  |                 |
| Singular | ceo, cela, celo,     | whole           |
| Plural   | celi, cele, cela     |                 |

(ne) obično

(un) usually

često

often

retko

seldom, rarely

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| kazati, kazem      | - to say          |
| govoriti, govorim  | - to speak        |
| misлити, mislim    | - to think        |
| učiti, učim        | - to study, learn |
| imati, imam        | - to have         |
| kupiti, kupim      | - to buy          |
| dobiti, dobidem    | - to get, receive |
| biti, sam (irreg.) | - to be           |
| pisati, pišem      | - to write        |
| čitati, čitam      | - to read         |
| živeti, živim      | - to live         |
| raditi, radim      | - to work, do     |

skup (adj.) - expensive

jeftin (adj.) - cheap

nešto - something

ništa - nothing

## LESSON 4

### VERB CLASSIFICATION CASES

#### VERBS

There are three types of verbs in Serbo-Croatian: (1) transitive, (2) intransitive, and (3) reflexive.

#### Transitive Verbs

Transitive verbs are verbs which require a direct object. A direct object is a noun or pronoun to which the action expressed in the verb pertains. In the sentence, "I eat an apple," the direct object is "an apple" - the object of the verb. Transitive verbs always take a direct object. In the sentence, "We read a book," the book is the direct object.

Direct objects appear in the accusative case. When nouns and pronouns are the subject of the sentence, they appear in the nominative case. For example: "The book is on the table." "The book" is the subject of the sentence because no action is being done by or to it. It will be in the nominative case to reflect its role in the sentence as the subject. The nominative case is the dictionary form of the noun. In the sentence "We read a book," an action is being done to the book via the transitive verb "read," and, therefore, will reflect its role in the accusative case as the direct object.

The following verbs are a few examples of transitive verbs that require a direct object.

|          |   |               |
|----------|---|---------------|
| videti   | - | to see        |
| znati    | - | to know       |
| pisati   | - | to write      |
| citati   | - | to read       |
| kupiti   | - | to buy        |
| voleti   | - | to love       |
| gledati  | - | to see        |
| razumeti | - | to understand |
| jesti    | - | to eat        |
| piti     | - | to drink      |

#### Intransitive Verbs

These verbs do not take an object, because no action is being done to anything. Verbs like "to stand," "to sit," "to lie" do not function with a direct object because they denote stative or assumptive states.

### Reflexive Verbs

These verbs also do not take an object. Instead, the action of the verb is transposed onto the subject of the verb; that is, the action of the verb is "reflected" back to the subject. These verbs agree with the gender and number of the subject and are followed by the particle "se" which means "self." Some reflexive verbs can be derived from transitive verbs by putting the se after the verb. For example: prati means "to wash" someone or something. It is transitive in this usage. By putting "se" after it, prati se means "to wash oneself." The transitive verb meaning "to shave" -- "brijati" can be changed into a reflexive verb by adding the "se." Therefore, "brijati se" means "to shave one's beard," "covek se brije" -- the man is shaving.

## CASES

Since Serbo-Croatian is a highly inflected language, it has a case system. Any noun in any sentence is in some case. Each case has a set of endings for both singular and plural nouns and all genders. The case of a noun or pronoun tells the reader or listener what role the noun or pronoun plays in the sentence. Given below are the primary functions of all the cases.

| <u>Case Name</u>            | <u>Abbreviation</u> | <u>Primary Function</u>                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|
| Nominative                  | Nom. of N.          | For the subject of the sentence.                  |
| Accusative                  | Acc. or A.          | Direct object. Destination with verbs of motion.  |
| Genitive                    | Gen. or G.          | Possession. Absence. Numbers. Modification.       |
| Dative                      | Dat. or D.          | Indirect object, person affected.                 |
| Instrumental                | Instr. or I.        | Instrument or means of accomplishing the action.  |
| Prepositional<br>(Locative) | Prep. or P.         | Location of activity, usually with a preposition. |
| Vocative                    | Voc. or V.          | For calling or addressing persons.                |

The underlined portions of the following sentences show which case is being used in English. In Serbo-Croatian the case reflects itself in the endings of the nouns, which we will go into detail later.

The children are playing cowboys and Indians. Nominative - Subject

The students are reading their books. Accusative - Direct object

We are going to the movies. Accusative - Destination with verbs of motion "to go."

He is on the top of the hill. Genitive - possession

Mary's car is broken down. Genitive - possession - modification

There is no way out. Genitive - Absence

Five apples are rotten. Genitive - Numbers

Mila gave me a book. Dative - Indirect object, recipient of direct object.

He threatened me with a gun. - Instrumental - means of accomplishing the action.

I am studying at the library. - Prepositional - location

Mary, come over here. - Vocative - Address

The word "case" comes from the Latin word "casus" which means "to fall." Ancient grammarians named inflectional endings by cases because they imagined that the noun "falls" from one form to another. In Serbo-Croatian, padez takes its root from the verb padati - to fall.

The various cases in Serbo-Croatian can be divided into two categories based on which syntactic environment motivates the use of cases: dependent and independent. Inner, casual ties of the subject and predicate in a sentence motivate the use of the accusative and genitive cases.

The accusative case is used to indicate completeness within a sentence, which shows a noun upon which the action of the verb is performed: something into which one enters; e.g., destination, something one touches, possesses, feels, etc.

The genitive case indicates origin, partiality, possession negation, absence.

In sentences dealing with dynamic or static circumstances the dative, instrumental, and locative cases are used.

The dative case is used to indicate dynamic circumstances, such as direction; e.g., to whom an action or thing is directed; intention, e.g., recipient of an action or thing.

The instrumental case designates the means by which something is accomplished, the time in which something happened; i.e., accompanying pertinent circumstances.

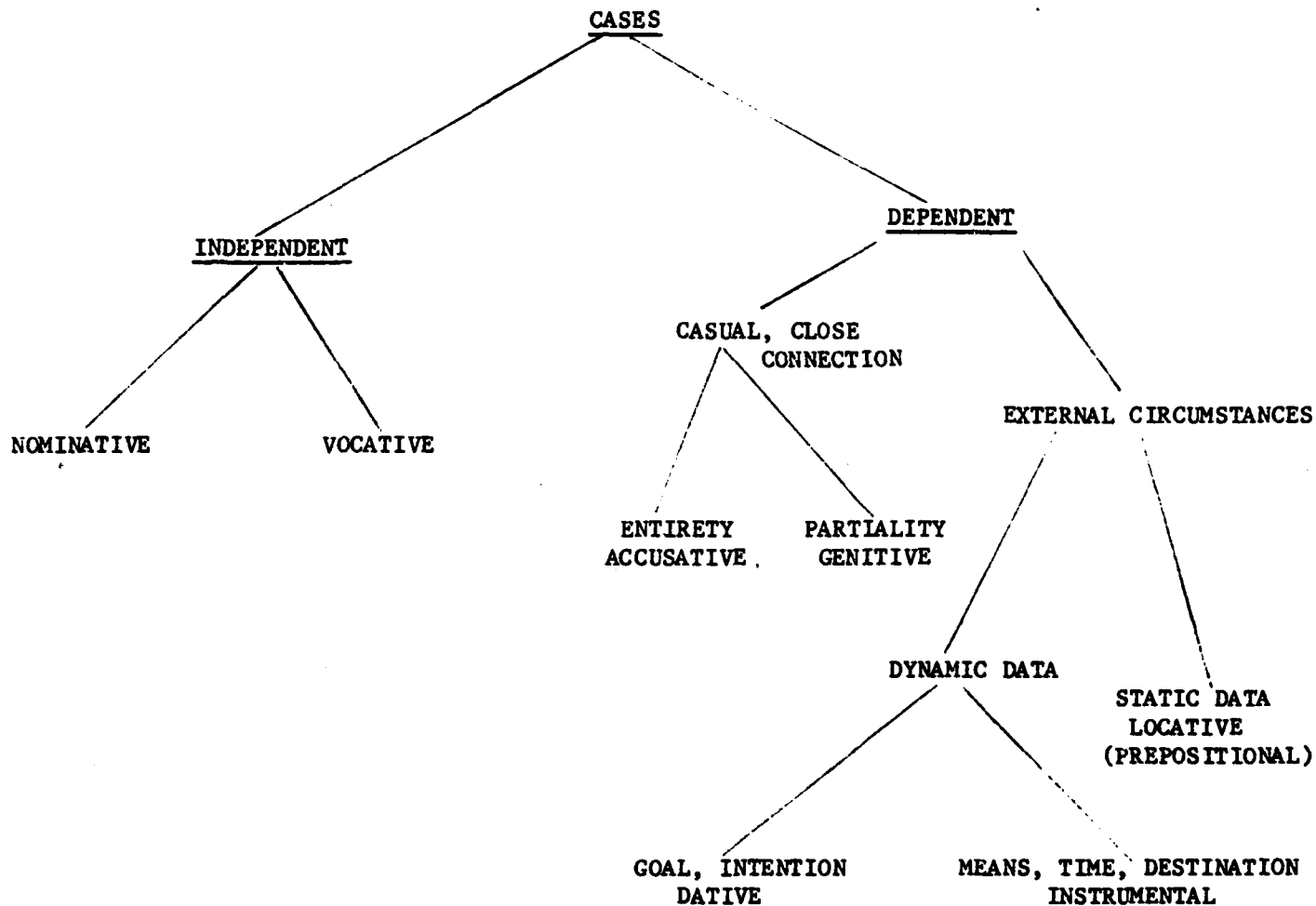
The locative case is used to specify static data; e.g., a place where something happened and the time when the action is performed.

The accusative, genitive, dative, instrumental and locative cases are dependent cases because they function in close relationship with other circumstances being described within the sentence.

The only two cases which are independent from other sentential factors are the nominative and vocative cases. Since the nominative case is used exclusively for the subject of a sentence, no other circumstances in a sentence would motivate the use of any other case. No extenuating circumstances change the function for nouns in the vocative case.

Vocative case is used exclusively for addressing or calling persons and the rest of the sentence has no bearing on the function of that case.

The following scheme summarizes the concept of case categories.



By looking at the end of a word in Serbo-Croatian, we can determine whether the word is a noun or verb. Cases pertain to nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and numbers. Some case endings can have different meanings. For example, the noun žena has an -a ending. That tells us that it is a feminine, singular noun in the nominative case. However, the -a ending on the word čoveka tells us that it is not in the nominative case, because we know that čovek is the nominative case. -A in this instance means that čoveka is in the genitive case and that it is still masculine and singular. -A in the word sela indicates that the word may be genitive singular or nominative plural because -a is the morphological ending for both situations. In determining what case, number and gender the noun is one must fully know the noun's gender and the environment in which the noun is located in the sentence. Other information must be gleaned from the syntax of the sentence and in some cases from intonation. For example:

a) "Uzbunila su se sva sela." In this sentence the verb tells us that the subject is plural. Therefore, sva sela, which is the subject, is plural.

b) "Razorili su sva sela." Here the verb does not agree with the noun sva sela. The verb is third person plural masculine and therefore eliminates sva sela as the subject. (NB. The subject always agrees with the verb.) Therefore sva sela is in the accusative case because it is the object of the transitive verb razoriti - to destroy.

c) "Dolaze iz sela." The only way you can tell whether sela is singular or plural is from intonation, a certain rising or falling of voice for emphasis.

d) "Dosao je iz sela." Here again only the speaker's intonation can indicate whether sela is singular or plural.

e) "Dosao je iz svog sela." The possessive pronoun svog indicates quite clearly that sela is genitive, singular. In this, sentence we can determine the case and number of the noun without hearing the intonation.

## LESSON 4

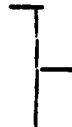
### GLOSSARY

|               |                         |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| kaput         | coat                    |
| odelo         | suit                    |
| haljina       | dress                   |
| suknja        | skirt                   |
| izgubiti      | to lose                 |
| stanica       | station                 |
| put           | trip                    |
| kava or kafa  | coffee                  |
| caj           | tea                     |
| voda          | water                   |
| meso          | meat                    |
| dobar dan     | good day                |
| dobro jutro   | good morning            |
| dobro vece    | good evening            |
| laku noc      | good night              |
| kako ste?     | how are you? (p.)       |
| kako si?      | how are you? (familiar) |
| sve je u redu | everything is all right |
| s bogom       | good-bye                |
| zdravo!       | Hi!                     |
| do vidjenja   | so long                 |

vruć, topao  
 hladan  
 svaki  
 neki  
 nešto  
 ništa  
 izvinite oprostite

hot  
 cold  
 every  
 some  
 something  
 nothing  
 excuse me

jedan  
 jedna  
 jedno  
 jedni



one, some (pl.)

sedeti

to sit

pitati

to ask

jesti

to eat

videti

to see

voleti

to love

kupiti

to buy

piti

to drink

doneti

to bring

imati

to have

zurití se

to hurry

slusati

to listen

prijatno

pleasant (adv. or adjec.)

godina

year

mesec

month

nedelja

week

čas, sat

class, hour

pitanje

question

odgovor

answer

uvece

at night

ujutro

in the morning

koliko?

how much?

toliko

so many

kuda?

where to

kako?

how

tako

so

## LESSON 5

### ACCUSATIVE CASE

Sentences containing transitive verbs also have a direct object. Direct objects take the accusative case. Nouns and pronouns can be direct objects.

When nouns are direct objects, you must distinguish whether the noun is animate or inanimate. Animate nouns refer to humans, animals, and anything that has the characteristics of a living organism;

e.g., otac, majka, sestra, brat, učitelj, dete, student, predsednik, pas, doktor.

Inanimate nouns refer to objects and living things that do not move; e.g., plants, abstract qualities, ideas. Examples of this are:

prozor, kuća, stol, zadatak, olovka, reč, slika, etc.

For the time being we will deal with the accusative case for inanimate nouns. The accusative case for masculine inanimate nouns and neuter nouns is the same as the nominative case. The accusative case for feminine nouns ending in a consonant, e.g. noun with the suffix -ost, and ending -c, is the same as the nominative case. Feminine nouns in -a are the only ones that change endings for the accusative case. The accusative feminine ending for feminine nouns is

-a and -u.

The following chart summarizes the endings for masculine inanimate nouns, neuter nouns and feminine nouns ending in a consonant of -a.

| SINGULAR                           |                                 |                                     |         | PLURAL    |  |  |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------|--|--|
| Masculine<br>same as<br>Nominative | Neuter<br>same as<br>Nominative | Feminine<br>Same as<br>-u      Nom. |         | Masculine | Neuter<br>same as<br>pl. nom.<br>in -a | Feminine<br>same as<br>pl. nom.<br>in -e, -i |
| grad                               | pero                            | kuc-u                               | peč     | student-e | per-a                                  | kuc-e  |
| ispit                              | selo                            | sestr-u                             | reč     | ispit-e   | pism-a                                 | sestr-e                                      |
| prozor                             | pismo                           | majk-u                              | ludost  | prozor-e  | nest-a                                 | majk-e                                       |
| dan                                | vino                            | devojk-u                            | glupost | zadatk-e  |  | peč-i  |
|                                    | mesto                           | ulic-u                              | varos   | gradov-e  |  | reč-i  |
|                                    |                                 |                                     |         |           |  | ludost-i                                     |

In a sentence like: "Ja sam vidio majku, Olgu, prozor, grad, pismo, pec, glupost, kuće i sestre," the only nouns that change endings are the feminine nouns in -a, majka and Olga.

When you learn a language with a case system, you must memorize the gender of any unfamiliar noun in order to use the case structure for deriving the correct ending for direct and indirect objects, locations, possession, etc.

Whenever a noun is in a specific case, all of its modifiers will also be in that case. Therefore, case agreement must be observed. If "green grass" is a direct object of a sentence, we know that "grass" has to reflect the correct ending for that case. The modifier, in this phrase an adjective "green," must also have an accusative case ending.

#### ACCUSATIVE CASE FOR ADJECTIVES

| Singular   |               | Plural          |           |           |  |
|------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|--|
| Masc. Nom. | nov           | Acc. nov        | Nom. novi | Acc. nove |  |
| Neu. "     | novo          | " novo          | " nova    | " nova    |  |
| Fem. "     | nova <u>a</u> | " novu <u>a</u> | " nove    | " nove    |  |

Note that feminine adjectives have -u for Acc./sg., and masculine adjectives change from -i in the nominative plural to -e in accusative plural.

Mi smo videli malu devojku. sg.  
Mi smo videli male devojke. pl.

On je citao dobru knjigu. sg.  
On je citao dobre knjige. pl.

Jam sam voleo veliku sobu. sg.  
Jam sam voleo velike sobe. pl.

On je imao mali stan. sg.  
On je imao male stanove. pl.

Ona je kupila lepi automobil. sg.  
Ona je kupila lepe automobile. pl.

Ti si citao kratko pismo. sg.  
Ti si citao kratka pisma. pl.

### ACCUSATIVE CASE FOR PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Since pronouns can be used in certain contexts to replace nouns, they too have inflected forms. In addition to preserving the gender and number of their antecedent, they also appear in all the cases. Here we will introduce the accusative case for all personal pronouns.

|            | <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Masc. (on) | njega           | (oni) njih    |
| Fem. (ona) | nju             | (one) njih    |
| Neu. (ono) | njega           | (ona) njih    |

#### Examples:

Ja sam videla kucu. - I saw the house.

Ja sam videla nju. - I saw it (referring to the house which is feminine, singular and in the accusative case).

Ja sam videla kaput. - I saw the coat.

Ja sam videla njega. - I saw it. (the coat)

Ja sam videla vino. - I saw the wine.

Ja sam videla njega. - I saw it. (the wine)

All personal pronouns also have short forms. The plural short form for accusative is ih. For masculine and neuter pronouns njega, ga is the short form, and je is the short form for the feminine singular pronoun nju. The short form, used only in certain syntactic situations, requires a change in sentence word order. This point will be dealt with later.

# ACCUSATIVE CASE FOR POSSESSIVE AND DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS

The accusative case for possessive and demonstrative pronouns follows the same pattern as the accusative for adjectives. Only the feminine singular changes from -a to -u and the masculine plural ending changes from -i to -e.

|             | M.        | <u>Singular</u><br>N. | F.              |  | M.              | <u>Plural</u><br>N. | F.              |
|-------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| <u>Nom.</u> | moj       | moje*                 | moja            |  | moji            | moja                | moje            |
| <u>Acc.</u> | moj       | moje                  | mo <u>ju</u>    |  | moj <u>e</u>    | moja                | moje            |
| <u>Nom.</u> | tvoj      | tvoje                 | tvoja           |  | tvoji           | tvoja               | tvoje           |
| <u>Acc.</u> | tvojeg(a) | tvoje                 | tvoj <u>u</u>   |  | tvoj <u>e</u>   | tvoja               | tvoje           |
| <u>Nom.</u> | njen      | njeno                 | njena           |  | njeni           | njena               | njene (F.)      |
| <u>Acc.</u> | njenog    | njeno                 | njen <u>u</u>   |  | njen <u>e</u>   | njena               | njene           |
| <u>Nom.</u> | njegov    | njegovo               | njegova         |  | njihovi         | njegova             | njegove (M. N.) |
| <u>Acc.</u> | njegovog  | njegovo               | njegov <u>u</u> |  | njegov <u>e</u> | njegova             | njegove         |
| <u>Nom.</u> | nas       | nase                  | nasa            |  | nasi            | nasa                | nase            |
| <u>Acc.</u> | nas       | nase                  | nas <u>u</u>    |  | nas <u>e</u>    | nasa                | nase            |
| <u>Nom.</u> | vas       | vase                  | vasa            |  | vasi            | vasa                | vase            |
| <u>Acc.</u> | vaseg     | vase                  | vas <u>u</u>    |  | vas <u>e</u>    | vasa                | vase            |
| <u>Nom.</u> | njihov    | njihovo               | njihova         |  | njihovi         | njihova             | njihove         |
| <u>Acc.</u> | njihovog  | njihovo               | njihov <u>u</u> |  | njihov <u>e</u> | njihova             | njihove         |
| <u>Nom.</u> | ovaj      | ove                   | ova             |  | ovi             | ova                 | ove             |
| <u>Acc.</u> | ovaj      | ove                   | ov <u>u</u>     |  | ov <u>e</u>     | ova                 | ove             |

\* -e is the ending here instead of -o because moj has a soft ending.  
-i makes the ending soft.

Nom. taj te ta

ti ta te

Acc. taj te tu

te ta te

Examples:

On je kupio tu knjigu.

On je kupio te kuće.

On je kupio taj kaput.

On je kupio to meso.

On je kupio ta sela.

### ACCUSATIVE CASE FOR TIME EXPRESSIONS: LENGTH OF TIME AND FREQUENCY

The following time expressions are used in the accusative case with no preposition.

|                |   |               |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| celi (ceo) dan | - | all day       |
| celu nedelju   | - | all week      |
| svaki dan      | - | every day     |
| svaku nedelju  | - | every week    |
| svaki mesec    | - | every month   |
| svaku godinu   | - | every year    |
| svako jutro    | - | every morning |

Any noun or adjective-noun combination that answers the question "kako dugo" (how long) or "kako često" (how often) will appear in the accusative case with no preposition.

On je radio tamo jedan sat. - He worked there one hour.

Oni su živeli ovde celu godinu. - They lived here a whole year.

Svaku nedelju mi smo videli jedan novi film. - Every week we saw a new film.

Celi dan nisam nista jela. - I didn't eat all day.

Celi sat je slusala muziku. - She listened to the music a whole hour.

Svaku godinu je kupila novi kaput. - Every year she bought a new coat.

The accusative case is used with the preposition u, na = to, and kroz = across, over.

When u and na are used in a sentence containing a verb of motion, the accusative case is always used for the destination.

Doneo sam u sobu knjigu.

Doneli su u skolu novu haljinu.

(NB: There are two accusatives in these sentences. One is the destination, the other a direct object.)

Certain nouns take na instead of u for location and direction.

na univerzitet  
na sat  
na stanicu  
na putu

The accusative case is used for the answers to the questions

koga? = who?

✓  
sto? = what?

kuda? = where (to)?

## VERBAL ASPECT

### Verbs. Verbal Aspect. Present and Future Tenses.

Thus far, we have only discussed verbs in Lesson 3, when we talked about classification. Now we will deal with verbs, tenses and aspect in greater detail. The verb is an inflected word which is "the heart of communication."

A verb is an inflected word that expresses an action, state of being or a process.

In addition to classifying verbs according to transitivity, intransitivity and reflexivity, we can also classify verbs into:

(a) durative verbs which indicate that the action expressed by the verb extends over an unlimited period of time, or that the action is never completed. The concept of completion and non-completion does not exist in English. But in the Slavic languages, the idea of whether an action has come to an end or resolution, or whether the action has no end plays an extremely important role. Durative verbs, in general, focus on the activity of the action rather than on the termination of that activity at a specific point in time. These verbs are called IMPERFECTIVE VERBS. The following are imperfective verbs.

|          |   |                    |
|----------|---|--------------------|
| čítati   | - | to read (čítam)    |
| raditi   | - | to do (radim)      |
| govoriti | - | to speak (govorim) |
| misлити  | - | to think (mislim)  |
| spavati  | - | to sleep (spavam)  |
| živeti   | - | to live (živim)    |
| ići      | - | to go (idem)       |
| učiti    | - | study (učim)       |
| voziti   | - | to drive (vozim)   |
| pisati   | - | to write (pišem)   |
| činiti   | - | to do (činim)      |

Imperfective verbs do not emphasize the accomplishment of any action. They can be used to indicate an action taking place over a long period of time. They can be translated into English by using the progressive forms of the present tense.

b) iterative verbs which indicate a repetitive action. These are also imperfective verbs. Repetitive actions are actions that occur many times.

Examples:

ubijati - to kill many times (ubijem)

zatvarati - to close all the time (zatvaram)

dolaziti - to come constantly (dolazim)

otvarati - to open all the time (otvaram)

PERFECTIVE VERBS. These are verbs which indicate that an action has come to an end, a resolution. They may also indicate that an action has been completed in a specific period of time and is not in progress. Perfective verbs may also indicate the beginning or ending point of an action.

Examples:

uraditi, uradim - to accomplish something; to do, make.

uciniti, ucinim - to accomplish something; to do, make.

skociti, skocim - to jump (one time)

pasti, padnem - to fall

napisati, napisem - to finish writing

pomisлити, pomislim - to get an idea (start thinking)

kazati, kazem - to say

nauciti, naucim - to finish learning (master)

procitati, procitam - to finish reading

odgovoriti, odgovorim - to answer

As you can see from the above examples, perfectives are formed simply by adding a prefix: skociti, pomisлити, nauciti, odgovoriti, napisati, procitati, uciniti, etc. Other imperfective verbs have completely different perfective forms: govoriti - to speak (impf.) and kazati - to say (pf.). Similarly perfectives can sometimes be derived from imperfectives by alternating certain vowels in the root and infinitive suffix: a > i, a > o,

e.g., zatvarati (impf.) zatvoriti (pf.), otvarati > otvoriti

by truncating suffixes

e.g., -ijati > -iti, ubijati (impf.) > ubiti (pf)

Always note whether a verb is perfective or imperfective. Dictionaries and glossaries frequently specify the aspect of a verb. This should always be memorized because both aspects have their own peculiarities to take into account. For example, perfective verbs are rarely used in present tense.<sup>\*</sup> The action expressed by a perfective verb can never be translated into English with progressive forms of the present tense. The semantic functions of the perfective aspect do not logically permit their use in present tense. For example, "to speak" is an imperfective action, an action which may take place over a period of time. But, "to say" (something) in Serbo-Croatian would connote a single juncture in time that a thing was said. Perfective actions belong only to the realm of the past and future. "To study" is an action which spans a period of time and therefore is an imperfective action. But, having studied something up to an ending point, "mastered" is a perfective action.

Compare:

Imperfective: Sta ste radili? = What were you doing?

Perfective: Sta ste uradili? = What have you done?

Imperfective: Marko je pisao zadatak. - Mark was working on his homework.

Perfective: Marko je napisao zadatak. - Mark finished his homework  
(lit: finished writing).

Imperfective: Avion je letio u Pariz. - The plane was flying to Paris.

Perfective: Avion je poletio u Pariz. - The plane took off for Paris.

Imperfective: Petar je gledao film. - Peter was watching a movie.

Perfective: Petar je pogledao na ulicu. - Peter looked out onto the street.

---

<sup>\*</sup> However, some verbs can be both imperfective and perfective in meaning. Take for example the verb "to see" - "viditi." It is normally imperfective: Vidim auto, dete, ulicu, etc. - I see a car, a child, the street, etc. It can also be used to denote a future perfective action.

E.g. "Vidiš li dete?" "Ne, kad vidim dete, kazacu ti." (Do you see the child? No, when I see the child, I'll tell you.)

Even in English the present tense often has future meaning. The verb "kazati" (pf.) may have present tense meaning: "Sta on kaze?" What is he saying?

### WAYS OF IDENTIFYING ASPECT

Determining the aspect of a verb is important for learning the verb and later using the verb.

- A) Perfective verbs are usually prefixed. The most commonly used prefixes are do-, od-, u-, iz-, na-, s-, pre-, po-, pro-, za-, o-, ot-, etc.
- B) The infix -iva-, -ova- always indicates the imperfective aspect.
- C) Changes of the infinitive stem vowel like -i to -a always indicate an imperfective verb.

### USAGE OF IMPERFECTIVE VERBS

Since imperfective verbs are used to denote a habitual action, or an action that repeats, adverbs like "uvek" - always, "nekad" - sometimes, and "obično" - usually will be used only in combination with imperfective verbs. Other adverbs of time and time expressions like "često" - often, "svaki dan" - every day, "dugo" - for a long time, etc., will also be used with imperfective verbs.

When the verbs početi- to begin and svršiti - to end are used to describe "beginning" or "ending" a certain action, the verb denoting the action per se will always be in the imperfective.

E.g. Ona je počela učiti. She began to study.

Ona je svršila učiti. She finished studying.

## VERB CONJUGATION

### Introduction

In studying Serbo-Croatian verbs, we usually start with the infinitive of a verb and then present its other forms. This does not mean that the infinitive is the basic form of the verb or the form most commonly encountered in speech or writing. It is, however, the only uninflected, "neutral" form of the verb and is the form in which the verb is found in the dictionary. You must learn to conjugate the remaining forms of the verb, from infinitive to an inflected form and vice-versa. This is fundamental to the study of Serbo-Croatian. The easiest way to do this is to memorize the complete conjugation, along with the meaning, whenever you find a new verb. Where the verb is a part of an imperfective/perfective pair, you should learn both together. This can be helpful because the consonant permutation in one verb of the pair often gives clues to the conjugation of the other.

Eventually, after the conjugational patterns become second nature, you won't have to memorize more than the first and second person singular, third person plural of the present tense and masculine past tense. From these, you can derive the rest of the forms. All of this will be much easier if you understand the various forms of a Serbo-Croatian verb and the stems and endings that make up these forms. Because some verb forms are derived from the infinitive base and others from the present tense base, you must learn both infinitive and present tense roots or stems. In many verbs these two bases are the same, but in many others they are not.

The differences between the infinitive and the present tense mostly occurs because of the consonant alterations studied in the Phonology Chapter. We will summarize them here again as they pertain to verb formations.

#### Palatalizations before the vowel - E -

|     |   |          |
|-----|---|----------|
| KE  | = | ✓<br>CE  |
| GE  | = | ZE       |
| HE  | = | SE       |
| TE  | = | CE       |
| DE  | = | DE       |
| CE  | = | CE       |
| ZE  | = | ZE       |
| SE  | = | SE       |
| LE  | = | LJE      |
| NE  | = | NJE      |
| ME  | = | MLJE     |
| PE  | = | PLJE     |
| BE  | = | BLJE     |
| VE  | = | VLJE     |
| SKE | = | STE, SCE |
| STE | = | STE, ZDE |
| ZGE | = | ZDE      |
| ZDE | = | ZDE      |

#### Palatalization before the vowel - I -

|    |   |    |
|----|---|----|
| GI | = | ZI |
| HI | = | SI |
| KI | = | CI |

## FORMATION OF TENSES

Perfective and imperfective verbs have the same endings for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons singular and plural in the past and present tenses.

Imperfective: pisao, pisala, pisalo, pisali, pisale, pisala

Perfective: napisao, napisala, napisalo, napisali, napisale, napisala

The present tense is formed from the infinitive (the dictionary form) by dropping the infinitive suffix and ending: -ati, -eti, -iti, -ovati, -evati, -avati, and adding the personal endings listed below which fall into 5 categories.

|               |    | I                   | II               | III              | IV                 | V                  |
|---------------|----|---------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Sing.         | 1. | -am                 | -im              | -em              | -ujem              | -ajem              |
|               | ti | 2. -as <sup>✓</sup> | -is <sup>✓</sup> | -es <sup>✓</sup> | -ujes <sup>✓</sup> | -ajes <sup>✓</sup> |
| on, ona, ono  | 3. | -a                  | -i               | -e               | -uje               | -aje               |
| Plural        | mi | 1. -amo             | -imo             | -emo             | -ujemo             | -ajemo             |
|               | vi | 2. -ate             | -ite             | -ete             | -ujete             | -ajete             |
| oni, one, ona | 3. | -aju                | -e               | -u               | -uju               | -aju               |

The five different series of endings are characterized by the vowel running through each series. Which series to use to form the present tense of a verb depends on the verb.

### Group I

Verbs that end in -ati like imati, pitati, znati, and gledati form their present tense forms with the endings in Group I.

|       | <u>Sing.</u>            | <u>Plural</u> |   | <u>Sing.</u>              | <u>Plural</u>  |
|-------|-------------------------|---------------|---|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1.    | <u>imam</u>             | <u>imamo</u>  | : | <u>pitam</u>              | <u>pitamo</u>  |
| 2.    | <u>imas<sup>✓</sup></u> | <u>imate</u>  | : | <u>pitas<sup>✓</sup></u>  | <u>pitate</u>  |
| 3.    | <u>ima</u>              | <u>imaju</u>  | : | <u>pita</u>               | <u>pitaju</u>  |
| ----- |                         |               |   |                           |                |
| 1.    | <u>znam</u>             | <u>znamo</u>  | : | <u>gledam</u>             | <u>gledamo</u> |
| 2.    | <u>znas<sup>✓</sup></u> | <u>znate</u>  | : | <u>gledas<sup>✓</sup></u> | <u>gledate</u> |
| 3.    | <u>zna</u>              | <u>znaju</u>  | : | <u>gleda</u>              | <u>gledaju</u> |
| ----- |                         |               |   |                           |                |

## Group II

Verbs that end in -iti, as in *govoriti*, *misliti*, and in -eti, as in *videti* and *voleti*, form their present tense forms with the endings in Group II.

|       | <u>Sing.</u> | <u>Plural</u> |   | <u>Sing.</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|-------|--------------|---------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| 1.    | govorim      | govorimo      | : | vidim        | vidimo        |
| 2.    | govoriš      | govorite      | : | vidiš        | vidite        |
| 3.    | govori       | govore        | : | vidi         | vide          |
| ----- |              |               |   |              |               |
| 1.    | mislim       | mislimo       | : | volim        | volimo        |
| 2.    | misliš       | mislite       | : | voliš        | volite        |
| 3.    | misli        | misle         | : | voli         | vole          |
| ----- |              |               |   |              |               |

## Group III

The endings in this group are used for verbs in which the final stem consonant mutates. (See pg. 6 for a list of consonant mutations.) The final stem consonant is the last letter left after the infinitive suffix and endings are dropped; e.g. *pisati* - *pis-a-ti*.

| <u>pisati</u>  |              |               | <u>kazati</u> |              |               |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
|                | <u>Sing.</u> | <u>Plural</u> |               | <u>Sing.</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
| 1.             | pišem        | pišemo        | :             | kazem        | kážemo        |
| 2.             | pišes        | pišete        | :             | kážeš        | kážete        |
| 3.             | piše         | pišu          | :             | káže         | kážu          |
| -----          |              |               |               |              |               |
| <u>brisati</u> |              |               | <u>iskati</u> |              |               |
| 1.             | brisem       | brisemo       | :             | iščem        | iščemo        |
| 2.             | brisješ      | brisete       | :             | iščeš        | iščete        |
| 3.             | brisē        | brisu         | :             | išče         | išču          |
| -----          |              |               |               |              |               |

For disyllabic verbs with the infinitive ending -ti, like siti and piti, a -j is inserted before the personal endings of Group III.

| <u>siti</u> |              |               | <u>piti</u> |              |               |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
|             | <u>Sing.</u> | <u>Plural</u> |             | <u>Sing.</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
| 1.          | šijem        | šijemo        | :           | pijem        | pijemo        |
| 2.          | šiješ        | šijete        | :           | piješ        | pijete        |
| 3.          | šije         | šiju          | :           | pije         | piju          |
| -----       |              |               |             |              |               |
| <u>liti</u> |              |               |             |              |               |
| 1.          | lijem        | lijemo        | :           |              |               |
| 2.          | liješ        | lijete        | :           |              |               |
| 3.          | lije         | liju          | :           |              |               |
| -----       |              |               |             |              |               |

#### Group IV

The endings in this category are used for the present tense forms for infinitives with the suffix -iva- or -ova- plus the infinitive ending -ti. Here again the suffix and infinitive endings are dropped and the Group IV endings are added.

| <u>kupovati</u> |              |               | <u>pokazivati</u> |              |               |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|
|                 | <u>Sing.</u> | <u>Plural</u> |                   | <u>Sing.</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
| 1.              | kupujem      | kupujemo      | :                 | pokazujem    | pokazujemo    |
| 2.              | kupuješ      | kupujete      | :                 | pokazuješ    | pokazujete    |
| 3.              | kupuje       | kupuju        | :                 | pokazuje     | pokazuju      |
| -----           |              |               |                   |              |               |

Please note that some verbs have the -iva-, (-А), or -ova as part of their root. If the infix exists as part of the root of the verb, then the verbs will take the endings of Group I for the present tense (future if the verb is perfective).

| <u>uzivati</u> |               | <u>razgovarati</u> |               |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------|
| <u>Sing.</u>   | <u>Plural</u> | <u>Sing.</u>       | <u>Plural</u> |
| 1. uživam      | uživamo       | 1. razgovaram      | razgovarmo    |
| 2. uživaš      | uživate       | 2. razgovaraš      | razgovarate   |
| 3. uživa       | uživaju       | 3. razgovara       | razgovaraju   |

If the iva or ova from deriving an imperfective from a perfective, like kupiti - kupovati then Group IV endings are used.

### Group V

Verbs that have an infinitive suffix of -ava-, which is not part of the root, take Group V endings for the present tense. In verbs like spavati, the infix -ava- is not an infinitive suffix. Therefore, for verbs that do not have the -ava- suffix but an -ava- infix which may or may not be part of the root, Group I endings are used in the present tense.

| <u>prodavati</u> |   |
|------------------|---|
| <u>Sing.</u>     | <u>Plural</u>   |
| 1. prodajem      | prodajemo   |
| 2. prodaješ      | prodajete   |
| 3. prodaje       | prodaju (not to be confused with the third person plural or prodati the perfective of prodavati. Both have the same form for the third person plural, because Groups I and V have the same third person plural ending, -aju.) |

## FUTURE TENSE

The future tense in Serbo-Croatian is a compound tense formed by the auxiliary verb hteti and the verbal infinitive. The verb hteti is also used in other contexts as a modal meaning "to want, wish." Its conjugation is irregular and should be memorized. The full form below is used to convey "want, desire, etc." in sentences like "I want to go home." The abbreviated form which is underlined below is used to form the future tense.

### Present tense of hteti

| <u>Sing.</u>    | <u>Plural</u>    |
|-----------------|------------------|
| ja <u>hocu</u>  | mi <u>hocemo</u> |
| ti <u>hoces</u> | vi <u>hocete</u> |
| on <u>hoce</u>  | oni <u>hoce</u>  |

As an auxiliary "helping" verb, the short form of hteti is used for the future tense.

|  |
|--|
| ja <u>cu</u> gledati - I will look     |
| ti <u>ces</u> gledati - You will look  |
| on <u>ce</u> gledati - He will look    |
| mi <u>cego</u> gledati - We will look  |
| vi <u>cete</u> gledati - You will look |
| oni <u>ce</u> gledati - They will look |

Note that the third person singular and plural have the same form for the auxiliary.

The perfective future is formed in the same way as the imperfective future is; i.e., with the use of hteti.

|   |
|---|
| Ja <u>cu</u> pogledati film. - I will see the film.   |
| Ti <u>ces</u> pogledati " . - You will see the film.  |
| On <u>ce</u> pogledati " . - He will see the film.    |
| Mi <u>cego</u> pogledati " . - We will see the film.  |
| Vi <u>cete</u> pogledati " . - You will see the film. |
| Oni <u>ce</u> pogledati " . - They will see the film. |

The future tense also has a short form which eliminates the use of a personal pronoun. These short forms given below are frequently used.

pogledaću film - I will see the film.

pogledaćeš film - You will see the film.  
etc.

pogledaće

pogledaćemo

pogledaćete

pogledaće

To form this version of the future tense, the -ti infinitive ending is dropped and the short form of the hteti verb is attached to the stem of the verb.

### USAGE OF "DA"

In compound verb sentences those that contain two verbs; e.g., "I came to see you," "I want to read," the particle "da" is used to separate the two verbs. Both verbs agree in gender and number with the subject. The particle "da" is used frequently in written and spoken Serbo-Croatian.

In present tense both verbs have present tense endings.

Ja radim da <sup>✓</sup>živim. - I work to live.

Please note that the second verb is not an infinitive like in English.

The past tense is expressed only in the first verb. The second verb remains in the present tense form.

Voleo sam da radim ovde. - I liked working here.

The future tense is also expressed only in the first verb. The second verb remains in the present tense.

On ce raditi da <sup>✓</sup>živi. - He will work to live.

# GLOSSARY

## Imperfective

odgovarati (N.A.) I

√  
siti III

misliti II

pokazivati IV

kupovati IV

√  
počinjati III

svrasavati I

raditi II

√  
ćiniti II

√  
ćitati I

pisati III

jesti III

piti III

gledati I

ići\* II

liti III

davati III

radovati IV

napredovati IV

## Perfective

odgovoriti II

√  
sasiti III

pomisлити II

pokazati III

kupiti II

√  
početi III

svrsiti II

uraditi II

√  
učiniti II

√  
proćitati I

napisati III

pojesti III

popiti III

pogledati I

otići II

proliti III

dati I

dobradovati IV

to answer

to sew

to think, get an idea

to show

to buy

to start

to finish, conclude

to do, accomplish

to do, accomplish

to read

to write, write up

to eat, eat up

to drink, drink up

to look at

to go, to leave

to pour, to spill

to give

to make happy

to make progress

\* past tense of this verb is irregular:

isao, isla, isli, isle, islo

|                      |   |                 |
|----------------------|---|-----------------|
| č <sup>✓</sup> asa   | - | glass           |
| fla <sup>✓</sup> sa  | - | bottle          |
| mleko                | - | milk            |
| vo <sup>✓</sup> ce   | - | fruit           |
| pov <sup>✓</sup> rce | - | vegetable       |
| ve <sup>✓</sup> c    | - | already         |
| ci <sup>✓</sup> m    | - | as soon as      |
| ka <sup>✓</sup> d    | - | when            |
| neka <sup>✓</sup> d  | - | sometime        |
| u <sup>✓</sup> vek   | - | always          |
| če <sup>✓</sup> sto  | - | often           |
| obi <sup>✓</sup> čno | - | usually         |
| du <sup>✓</sup> go   | - | for a long time |
| ni <sup>✓</sup> kad  | - | never           |

č<sup>✓</sup>as<sup>✓</sup>a - glass

fl<sup>✓</sup>as<sup>✓</sup>a - bottle

mleko - milk

vo<sup>✓</sup>će - fruit

pov<sup>✓</sup>r<sup>✓</sup>će - vegetable

ve<sup>✓</sup>c - already

c<sup>✓</sup>im - as soon as

kad - when

nekad - sometime

uvek - always

č<sup>✓</sup>esto - often

ob<sup>✓</sup>ič<sup>✓</sup>no - usually

dugo - for a long time

nikad - never

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## LESSON 6

### GENITIVE CASE

The primary function of the genitive case is to show possession which is similar to the English possessive form of nouns by use of the 's or the word "of"; e.g. Mary's, Peter's teacher's, the days of the week, the beginning of class, the end of the book. Genitive case has many other functions which are summed up below.

#### a) Possession and specification

knjiga studenta - the student's book  
centar grada - the center of the city  
početak romana - the beginning of the novel.

#### b) A relationship between one object and another

otac devojke - the girl's father  
žena muža - the husband's wife  
učitelji škole - the teachers of the school  
Koja je to strana knjige? - What page of the book is that?  
Čekamo dolazak broda. - We are waiting for the boat to arrive.  
Hrvatska je socijalistička republika Jugoslavije. - Croatia is a socialist republic of Yugoslavia.

#### c) The object toward which an action is directed

✓  
citanje pisma - reading (of) the letter  
produkcija automobila - production of cars

#### d) Quantity or measure (Genitive is always used after the quantifiers mnogo - much, a lot, and malo - a little, few)

kilogram mesa - a kilogram of meat  
komad hleba - a piece of bread  
mnogo knjiga - many books  
Ja imam malo novaca. - I have a little bit of money.  
Ona ima mnoga drugova. - She's got a lot of friends.  
Mi imamo mnogo prijatelja. - We've got a lot of friends.

#### e) Absence of an object (Genitive always after "nema" - there is/are not)

✓  
Nema škole. - There are no schools.  
On nema novaca. - He has no money.  
Na ovoj ulici nema restorana. - There are not restaurants on this street.

#### f) Partial quantity (translated into English as "some")

Mi smo uzeli sa sobom vina i hleba. - We took some wine and bread with us.

- g) Genitive case after certain prepositions: od - from, iz - from, kod - at, sa - from, bez - without, prije - before, posle - after, zbog - because of

Pao je sa stolice. - He fell off of the chair.

Dosao je iz Evrope. - He came from Europe.

Živim kod brata. - I live at my brother's (house).

On je bez majke. - He doesn't have a mother. (He is without a mother.)

- h) Genitive case after cardinal numbers. The genitive singular after 2, 3, 4, and genitive plural after 5.

Vidim dva automobila.

On ima deset studenata.

Ja imam tri sestre a on ima pet sestara.

#### GENITIVE ENDINGS FOR NOUNS

|                | Singular                              | Plural   |
|----------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Masc. & Neuter | -a                                    | -a (stress changes mobile <u>a</u> *)<br>*an <u>a</u> is inserted between any two consonants other than <u>st</u> , <u>zd</u> , <u>st</u> , and <u>zd</u> occurring in the stem. |
| Feminine       | -e<br>-i (for -ost or -s, -c endings) | -a<br>-i   |

#### MASCULINE

##### NOM

otac

turist

novac

student

brod

brat

##### GEN. SG.

otca

turista

novca

studenta

broda

brata

##### GEN. PL.

otaca

turista

novaca

studenata

brodova

brace

NEUTER

| <u>NOM</u> | <u>GEN. SG.</u> | <u>GEN. PL.</u> |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| selo       | sela            | sela            |
| jutro      | jutra           | jutara          |
| pismo      | pisma           | pisama          |
| vino       | vina            | vina            |
| dete       | deteta          | dece            |

FEMININE

|         |         |          |
|---------|---------|----------|
| pec     | peci    | peci     |
| kuca    | kuce    | kuca     |
| soba    | sobe    | soba     |
| devojka | devojke | devojaka |
| sestra  | sestre  | sestara  |
| knjiga  | knjige  | knjiga   |
| milost  | milosti | milosti  |

Here are some examples of the genitive case.

kuca majke - mother's house  
 direktor fabrike - director of the factory  
 ucitelj skole - a teacher of the school  
 muž sestre - sister's husband  
 kraj knjige - end of the book  
 pocetak romana - beginning of the novel  
 centar grada - center of the city  
 pero studenta - student's pen  
 novac otca - father's money  
 pismo brata - brother's letter  
 crkva sela - the village church  
 casa vina - a glass of wine  
 flasa piva - a bottle of beer  
 kraj pisma - the end of the letter  
 zadaci studenata - assignments of the students  
 muževi sestara - the husbands of the sisters  
 autor knjige - author of the book  
 majke sinova - mothers of the sons  
 slova rečnika - words of a dictionary

### ANIMATE MASCULINE NOUNS

Animate masculine nouns have the same endings for both the accusative and genitive cases.

e.g. Acc. Ja vidim Petra, Pavla, brata, oca (otac).

Gen. To je knjiga Petra, pavla, brata, oca.

Here is a list of the most common masculine nouns which have identical genitive and accusative cases.

| <u>Nom.</u> | <u>Gen.</u>        | <u>Acc.</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| brat        | brata, pl. brace   | brata       |
| doktor      | doktora            | doktora     |
| inženjer    | inženjera          | inženjera   |
| muž         | muža, pl. muževa   | muža        |
| sin         | sina, pl. sinova   | sina        |
| drug        | druga, pl. drugova | druga       |
| učitelj     | učitelja           | učitelja    |
| student     | studenta           | studenta    |
| otac        | oca, pl. otaca     | oca         |
| geolog      | geologa            | geologa     |
| Ivan        | Ivana              | Ivana       |
| Petar       | Petra              | Petra       |
| Tito        | Tita               | Tita(u)*    |

Please note that if a masculine proper name ends in an -a like in Vasa, Mica, etc. it will decline like a feminine noun, even though the name denotes a male.

e.g. Ja vidim Vasu. (Acc.)  
Dobio sam od Vase knjigu. (Gen.)

---

\* -u in colloquial speech

Modifiers, however, will retain the logical gender, which is masculine in this case.

Ja vidim lepoga Vasu. (Acc.)

Dobio sam od staroga Vase knjigu. (Gen.)

The genitive case always answers the question "čije" - whose, or "od koga" for persons - from whom.

✓  
Čija je ovo knjiga? - Petra, Ane, Pavla.

Whose book is this? - Peter's, Ann's, Paul's

✓  
Čije su to novine? - Petra, Ane, Pavla, studenta.

Whose newspaper is this? - Peter's Ann's, Paul's, the student's.

Od koga je ovo pismo? Od brata, našega brata. naše majke.

Whom is this letter from? From (my) brother, our brother, our mother.

The genitive case is used to indicate physical properties of color and size.

e.g. Kakve boje je ova kuća? Ova kuća je bele boje.  
What color is this house? This house is white.

Kakve veličine je ta kuća? What size is that house?

### GENITIVE CASE OF MODIFIERS

Modifiers (possessive, demonstrative pronouns and adjectives) take the following endings in the genitive.

|          | Singular        | Plural |
|----------|-----------------|--------|
| Masc.    | -og, -eg (soft) | -ih    |
| Neuter   | -og, -eg (soft) | -ih    |
| Feminine | -e              | -ih    |

od dobro<sup>✓</sup>g coveka - from a nice person  
 od dobre sestre - from a nice sister  
 iz lepog sela - from a nice village

od dobrih ljudi - from nice people  
 od dobrih sestara - from nice sisters  
 iz lepih sela - from nice villages

### GENITIVE CASE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

| <u>Singular</u> |             | <u>Plural</u> |             |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| <u>NOM.</u>     | <u>GEN.</u> | <u>NOM.</u>   | <u>GEN.</u> |
| ja              | mene (me)   | mi            | nas         |
| ti              | tebe (te)   | vi            | vas         |
| on              | njega (ga)  | oni           | njih        |
| ona             | nje         | one           | njih        |
| ono             | njega (ga)  | ona           | njih        |

The abbreviated forms are in brackets.

On živi bez nje, njega, tebe, nas, vas, njih.

Mi smo dobili pismo od nje, njega, tebe, etc.

# GENITIVE CASE OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

| <u>MASC. OR NEUTER</u> |          | <u>FEMININE</u> |          |
|------------------------|----------|-----------------|----------|
| Sing.                  | Plural   | Sing.           | Plural   |
| (ja) mojeg or mog      | mojih    | moje            | mojih    |
| (ti) tvojeg or tvoj    | tvoih    | tvoje           | tvojih   |
| svojeg or svog         | svojih   | svoje           | svojih   |
| (on) hjegovog          | hjegovih | njegove         | njegovih |
| (ona) njenog           | njenih   | njene           | njenih   |
| (mi) našeg             | naših    | nase            | naših    |
| (vi) vašeg             | vaših    | vase            | vaših    |
| oni )                  |          |                 |          |
| ona )- njihovog        | njihovih | njihove         | njihovih |
| one )                  |          |                 |          |

## INDEFINITE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

ovo ----> ovoga

to ----> toga

ono ----> onoga

These pronouns stand alone, are not followed by nouns and do not modify anything. They are used like the pronoun "this" in English and are followed by the verb:

This is ----> ovo je ----

That is ----> to je ----

That (farther away) is ----> ono je ----

In Serbo-Croatian another form of possessive adjective occurs only in singular and is formed by adding suffixes to the noun.

Masculine = -ov/-ev

Markov, muzev, bratov  
Marc's, husband's, brothers,

Neuter = -ov/-ev

detetov  
child's

Feminine = -in

sestrin, Olgin, majcin  
sister's, Olga's, mother's

# GLOSSARY

|                 |                          |          |                                   |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------|
| boja            | - color                  | jedan    | - one                             |
| beli            | - white                  | dva      | - two                             |
| plavi           | - blue                   | tri      | - three                           |
| ✓<br>zuti       | - yellow                 | cetiri   | - four                            |
| crn             | - black                  | pet      | - five                            |
| crveni          | - red                    | sest     | - six                             |
| zeleni          | - green                  | sedam    | - seven                           |
| ✓<br>ciji       | - whose                  | osam     | - eight                           |
| (od) koga       | - whom (only for people) | devet    | - nine                            |
|                 |                          | deset    | - ten                             |
| ✓<br>pocetak    | - begin                  | posle    | - after                           |
| kraj            | - end                    | prije    | - before                          |
| crkva           | - church                 | od       | - from (person), of               |
|                 |                          | do       | - until                           |
| ime             | - name                   | kod      | - at (a place of a person)        |
| dobiti          | - to get                 | iz       | - from (place, country)<br>out of |
| <u>kod kuće</u> | - at home                | sa       | - from (motion verbs)<br>off of   |
| <u>kuci</u>     | - home (motion)          | bez      | - without                         |
|                 |                          | mnogo    | - much, a lot                     |
|                 |                          | malo     | - a little                        |
|                 |                          | blizu    | - near by                         |
|                 |                          | za vreme | - during                          |
|                 |                          | oko      | - near, around                    |
|                 |                          | od kuda  | - where from                      |

✓  
 kosulja - shirt  
 cipele - shoes (used mostly in plural)  
 bluza - blouse  
 hlace - trousers, slacks  
 adresa - address  
 drug - comrade  
  
 vojn timer - soldier  
 vojska - army  
 ✓  
 drzava - country, state  
 rat - war  
 mir - peace  
 dete,  
 deca - child, children  
  
 stolica - chair  
 vrata - door  
 strana - page, side  
 ispit - exam  
 novac - money  
 hleb - bread  
 komad - piece

## LESSON 7

### TIME EXPRESSIONS

#### Modal Verbs

#### Cyrillic Alphabet

In English, a given time expression can have many meanings. Time expressions usually consist of a preposition and a time designator. Take for example, "in a week."

He did the work in a week. (Here the time expression indicates "within" a week's time.)

We will begin the work in a week. (Here the same time expression indicates a time period after a week, "a week from now.")

Another common time expression "for a week" can designate two different periods of time.

He worked there for a week. (Here a time period during which the action occurred is indicated.)

He returned to Belgrad for a week. (Here a time period subsequent to the action of the verb is indicated.)

Serbo-Croatian has different constructions to tell the various meanings of time expressions.

#### Time expressions with "In"

When the time expression answers the question "within" what period of time a certain action was, is, or will be completed, the preposition za is used with the accusative case for the time designator.

On je to uradio za dva dana.

He did this in two days.

The question this time expression answers is: "Za koje vreme je to uradio?" - How long did it take him to do this?

When the expression answers the question "when" or "after what period of time," the preposition za is also used.

|                 |                  |                      |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Kada cete doci? | Za nedelju dana. | - a week from today  |
|                 | Za mesec dana.   | - a month from today |
|                 | Za dva dana.     | - in two days        |
|                 | Za jedan sat.    | - in an hour         |

When will you come? In a week, month, two days, one hour.

When the time expression designates the duration of the action of the verb, no preposition is used, but the time designator is in the accusative case.

On je radio tamo celu godinu. - He worked there a whole year.

Nisam spavala celu noc. - I didn't sleep the whole night.

The question this construction answers is "kako dugo?" - "how long?"

How long did he work there?

How long didn't you sleep?

To translate time expressions of duration into English, the preposition "for" in English may be occasionally or optionally left out. E.g. He worked there (for) a whole year. In Serbo-Croatian there is never a preposition in durative time expressions:

When the time expression specifies a period of time which follows the verb's action, the preposition na and the accusative case are used. In translating these constructions into English, "for" can never be omitted from this type of sentence.

On se vratio u Beograd na nedelju.

He returned to Belgrad for a week.

Ja cu putovati u Evropu na mesec.

I will travel to Europe for a month.

This type of construction answers the question "na kakvo vreme?" - "for how long."

When the time expression specifies a period up to which an action is, was or will be accomplished, the preposition do followed by the genitive case is used. This type of time expression is rendered into English as "by (a certain time)."

E.g. do subote - by Saturday

do srede - by Wednesday

etc.

#### DAYS OF THE WEEK

To express "on" with a day of the week in Serbo-Croatian, the preposition u with the accusative case is used.

U ponedeljak - On Monday

U sredu - On Wednesday

U subotu - On Saturday

The days of the week are nouns with regular declensional patterns and are not capitalized.

The preposition u is also used in expressions denoting certain times of the day.

u jutro - in the morning

uveče - in the evening

The time period before and after noon in Serbo-Croatian is designated by the prepositions prije - before and posle - after plus the time designator podna - noon. Both prepositions take the genitive case.

prije podne - before noon

posle podne - after noon

The preposition u is also used for time expressions denoting the hour at which something is, was, or will be happening, performed, accomplished, etc.

E.g. u tri sata - at three o'clock

u deset sati - at ten o'clock (Note the genitive plural after numbers 5 and above.)

All of the above constructions answer the question "kada" - when.

#### ODMAH AND SADA

Both of these adverbs of time denote "now, at this time." Odmah denotes a sense of urgency, and therefore can be translated as "right away."

Dodi odmah! - Come right away!

Odmah ću to uraditi. - I will do it right away.

Odmah je to razumio. - He understood it immediately.

Sada denotes "now" in a broader sense of "nowadays, currently, at the present time."

Sada se nose kratke suknje. - Nowadays short skirts are in fashion.

Sve je gotovo sada. - Everything is ready now.

Sada nemam vremena. - I don't have time now.

### KO AND STO, SVI AND SVE

The interrogative pronouns ko - who, and sto (sta) - what and svi - everyone, and sve - everything have the following accusative and genitive endings.

| <u>Nom.</u> | <u>Gen.</u>         | <u>Acc.</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| ko          | koga                | koga        |
| što         | čega                | što (sta)   |
| svi         | svih (sviju - fem.) | svih        |
| sve         | svega               | sve         |

Koga ste videli? - Whom did you see?

Čega nema ovde? - What is not here?

Čega se sećate? - What do you remember?

Koga se sećate? - Whom do you remember?

Vidim svih ljudi. - I see all the people.

Dobila sam poklon od svih studenata. - I got a gift from all the students.

On je kupio sve što treba. - He bought everything he needed to.

Dao je od svega malo. - He gave a little bit of everything.

Kupio je sve što je vidio. - He bought everything he saw.

### MODAL VERBS

Six verbs in Serbo-Croatian indicate intention, purpose or volition and are always used with da in addition to the main verb. These are:

|         |                               |
|---------|-------------------------------|
| hteti   | to want                       |
| moci*   | being able to do something    |
| morati  | being obliged to do something |
| trebati | ought to do something         |
| voleti  | liking to do something        |
| zeleti  | wishing to do something       |

The last two verbs can also be used separately as main verbs; then they are not considered modal verbs.

On voli Mariju. - He likes Maria. or

Zelim ovu knjigu. - I wish (to have) this book.

Present Tense of hteti:

|       |        |
|-------|--------|
| hocu  | hocemo |
| hoces | hocete |
| hoce  | hoce   |

As a modal, it must always be used in full form since its abbreviation (cu, ces, ce, cemo, cete, ce) is used to form the Future Tense.

Hocu da idem u varos. - I want to go to downtown.

Hoces da mi kupis to? - Do you want to buy me this?

Kako hocete. - As you please.

---

\* moci has an irregular present tense:

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| ja mogu  | mi mozemo |
| ti mozes | vi mozete |
| on moze  | oni mogu  |

On može to da reši. - He can solve this.

Ne mogu da ti kazem. - I can't tell you.

Oni mogu to da plate. - They can pay this.

Morati has the strongest connotation of intention; it tells a duty to perform a certain action. It is used most with a personal construction:

Moras da mi kazes. - You must tell me, or, you have to tell me.

Deca moraju da spavaju. - Children have to sleep.

Trebat is mostly used in impersonal construction and denotes more of a necessity of the action of the main verb:

Treba da ides. - You ought to go.

Vi treba da radite više. - You (plur.) ought to work more.

Treba da kupim mleko. - I ought to buy milk.

Ne treba o tome govoriti. - One shouldn't talk about it.

In the eastern variant, the verb valjati sometimes replaces trebat and you will find:

Valja da ides. - You ought to go.

Valjati can mean having some worth:

Nista ne valja. - It is no good.

One nista ne valjaju. - They (fem.) are good for nothing.

Voljeti is used in personal construction and denotes to like an action:

Volim da slusam muziku. - I like to listen to the music.

Ona ne voli da kuva. - She doesn't like to cook.

✓  
Zeliti has the weakest connotation of intention. It expresses desire and is used in a personal construction:

On <sup>✓</sup>zeli da je iznenadi. - He wants to surprise her.

Ne <sup>✓</sup>zelim da te vidim. - I don't want to see you.

✓  
Sta <sup>✓</sup>zelite? - What do you wish? (What do you want?)

### THE CYRILLIC ALPHABET

А,а \_\_\_\_\_ Александар, алфабет, азбука, ариџа.

Б,б \_\_\_\_\_ Бет, Бизари, Бостон, бео, Бестид.

В,в \_\_\_\_\_ Вашингтон, Вера, ваш, вода, ви.

Г,г \_\_\_\_\_ гитара, град, глуп, гуска, голуб.

Д,д \_\_\_\_\_ Дунав, дубок, дрво, Динар, доктор.

Ђ,ђ \_\_\_\_\_ Ђорђе, Ђуро, Ђердап, Ђилас.

Е,е \_\_\_\_\_ Европа, ево, Емануел.

Ж,ж \_\_\_\_\_ живот, жут, жаба, жалост.

З,з \_\_\_\_\_ завод, зима, Зора, задруга.

И,и \_\_\_\_\_ Иван, Илија, ипак, истра.

Ј,ј \_\_\_\_\_ Јован, југ, језик, јагода,

К,к \_\_\_\_\_ коза, кисело, крив, Кикинда.

Л,л \_\_\_\_\_ ливада, лук, леп, лопов.

Љ,љ \_\_\_\_\_ Љиљана, љубав, љуска.

М,м \_\_\_\_\_ море, мост, морал, могућност.

Н,н \_\_\_\_\_ нов, немир, не, нико.

Њ,њ \_\_\_\_\_ његов, њен, њихов.

О,о \_\_\_\_\_ Олга, опера, ово, овај.

П,п \_\_\_\_\_ Петар, писмо, певати.

Р,р \_\_\_\_\_ Русија, рад, река, риба, ребро.

С,с \_\_\_\_\_ Стеван, сат, сир, сухо.

Т,т \_\_\_\_\_ Торонто, ти, твој, требати.

Ђ,ђ \_\_\_\_\_ Марип, ћелија, чевалчићи.

У,у \_\_\_\_\_ универзитет, увоз, уста.

Ф,ф \_\_\_\_\_ Филип, футбол, физика, фотографија.

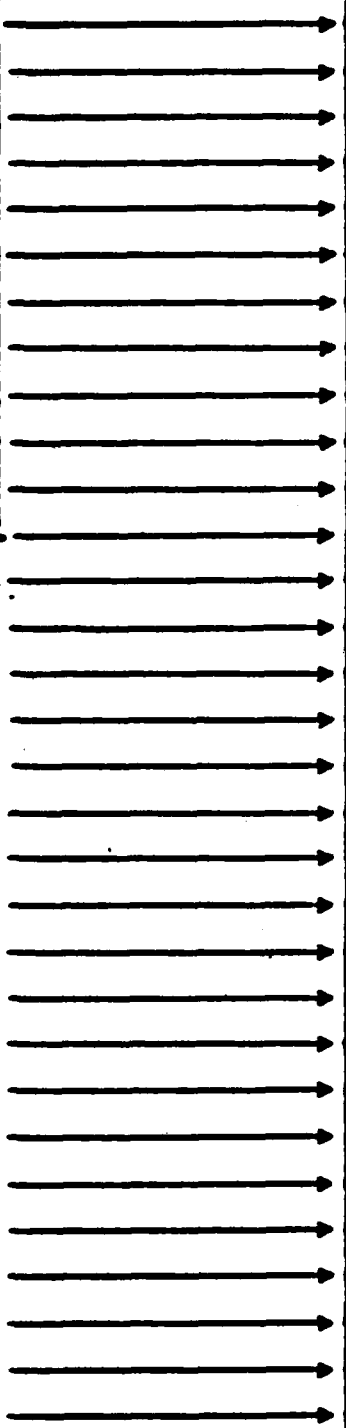
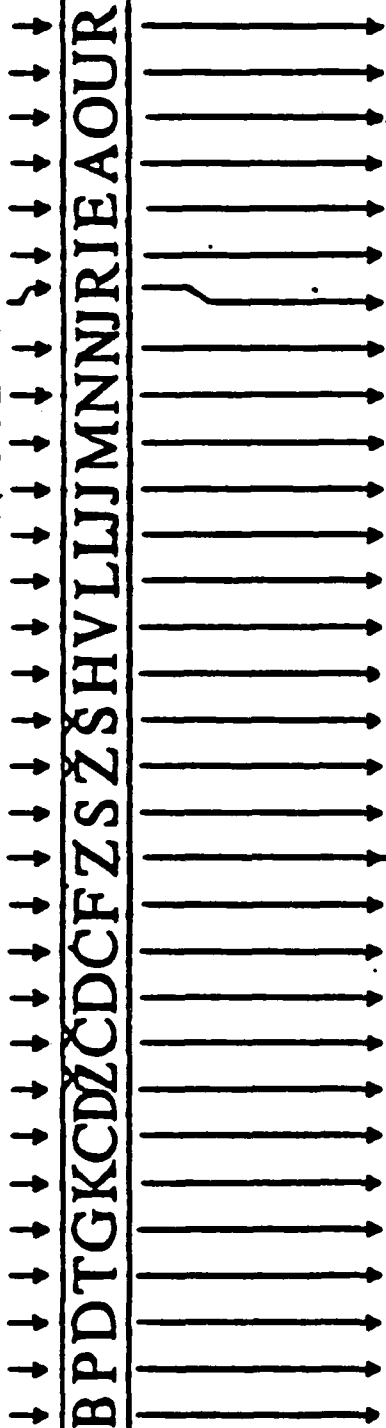
Х,х \_\_\_\_\_ хетија, кивац, краст, хлеб

Ц,ц \_\_\_\_\_ ципеле, цев, циган, цечурка.

Ч,ч \_\_\_\_\_ чалч, чарока, Чикаго, четири.

Џ,џ \_\_\_\_\_ џеп, џулабије.

Ш,ш \_\_\_\_\_ Шабан, Шеран, шетир, шеза.

| FONEMS               | b p d t g k c ʒ č ʒ ć f z s ʒ š h v l j i m n ŋ r i e a o u r                       |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|----------------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|                      |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| LATIN<br>ALPHABET    |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SMALL                | b p d t g k c d ʒ ć f z s ʒ š h v l j i m n ŋ r i e a o u r                         |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BIG                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CYRILLIC<br>ALPHABET |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SMALL                | б п д т г к ц ч ђ ф з с ж ш х в л љ ј м њ њ р и е а о у р                           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| BIG                  | Б П Д Т Г К Ц Ч Ђ Ф З С Ж Ш Х В Л Ј М Њ Њ Р И Е А О У Р                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# GLOSSARY

|                 |   |                       |             |   |                             |
|-----------------|---|-----------------------|-------------|---|-----------------------------|
| ✓ cekati        | - | to wait               | svi         | - | all, everybody              |
| ✓ dočekati      | - | wait until            | sve         | - | everything                  |
| čistiti         | - | to clean              | naravno     | - | of course                   |
| očistiti        | - | to clean up           | hvala       | - | thanks                      |
| vratiti se      | - | to return, to be back | molim       | - | please                      |
| secati se       | - | to remember           | čisti       | - | clean, adjective            |
| zakasniti       | - | to be late            | ukusno      | - | tasteful                    |
| spavati         | - | to sleep              | opet        | - | again                       |
| kuvati          | - | to cook, prepare food | gotovo      | - | ready                       |
| raditi          | - | to work               |             |   |                             |
| smeti           | - | to be allowed         | ponedeljak  | - | Monday                      |
| morati          | - | have to               | utorak      | - | Tuesday                     |
| ✓ zeleti        | - | wish to               | sreda       | - | Wednesday                   |
| hteti           | - | want to               | ✓ cetvrtak  | - | Thursday                    |
| voleti          | - | like to               | petak       | - | Friday                      |
| ✓ moci          | - | be able to            | subota      | - | Saturday                    |
| trebati         | - | need to, ought to     | nedelja     | - | Sunday                      |
| valjati         | - | to be of worth        |             |   |                             |
| vreme           | - | time                  | celi        | - | whole, entire, intact       |
| (gen.: vremena) |   |                       | ✓ citav     | - | whole, all duration of time |
| ✓ rucak         | - | lunch                 | posle podne | - | afternoon                   |
| ✓ vecera        | - | supper                | prije podne | - | morning (before noon)       |
| ✓ dorucak       | - | breakfast             | svaki       | - | every                       |
| ukus            | - | test                  | odmah       | - | right away, just            |
| jezik           | - | language, tongue      | sada        | - | now                         |
| poklon          | - | the gift              |             |   |                             |

## LESSON 8

### -ci and -sti Verbs

#### Verbs of Motion

#### Infinitive and Present Tense Stems

Up to this point, we have dealt with verbs (mainly in Chapter V) whose infinitive ending is -ti and whose infinitive and present tense stems are the same (notwithstanding consonant mutations). In this chapter, we will deal with another group of verbs which end in -ci or -sti in the infinitive form and which have different infinitive and present tense stems.

The infinitive ending -ci resulted from an abbreviation of consonants which were juxtaposed (standing side by side) through the historical development of the infinitive. Originally this group of verbs ending in -ci had a basic infinitive stem in g, k, d, or h plus the usual infinitive ending -ti. The final stem consonant plus the t of the infinitive ending gradually assimilated into -c under the influence of the front vowel -i. The original consonants g, k, and d are, however, preserved in the present tense stem.

The following -ci verbs are listed below next to their original derivational forms.

ici derives from id + ti

pomoci derives from pomog + ti

peci derives from pek + ti

vrçi derives from vrh + ti

zeci derives from zeg + ti

moci derives from mog + ti

The present tense for this group of verbs is formed from the present tense base which ends in the original consonants g, k, d, and h plus Group III endings (in -e-). Occasionally an n is added between the final consonants of the base and the present tense ending. Also, there may be other mutations of the final stem consonant in the conjugational pattern.

# PRESENT TENSE OF -CI VERBS

|               | <u>Singular</u>                       | <u>Plural</u>                           |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| <u>ici</u>    | idem<br>ides<br>ide                   | idemo<br>idete<br>idu                   |
| <u>pomoci</u> | pomog-n-em<br>pomog-n-es<br>pomog-n-e | pomog-n-emo<br>pomog-n-ete<br>pomog-n-u |
| <u>peci</u>   | pecem<br>peces<br>pece                | pecemo<br>pecete<br>peku                |
| <u>vrći</u>   | vrsem<br>vršes<br>vrše                | vršimo<br>vršite<br>vrhu                |
| <u>žeci</u>   | žezem<br>žezes<br>žeze                | zezemo<br>zezete<br>zegu                |
| <u>moci</u>   | mogu*<br>mozes<br>moze                | mozemo<br>mozete<br>mogu                |
| <u>stici</u>  | stignem<br>stignes<br>stigne          | stignemo<br>stignete<br>stignu          |

\*Please note the archaic -u in the first person singular like in the modal hteti - hoću.

Verbs which end in -sti may have different present tense and infinitive stems. The present tense stem usually ends in a plosive (t, d, p, and b). Historically an -s- was inserted before the -ti infinitive ending for reasons of pronunciation. In the present tense the s insert and -ti ending are dropped. If the -sti follows a vowel, the present tense and infinitive stems will be different; e.g., jesti - jed-em, provesti - proved-em, etc. If the -sti follows a consonant, both present tense and infinitive stems may be the same; e.g., grepti - greb-em (note that before an unvoiced consonant, like -s-, b will become unvoiced p).

Compare the following infinitive and present tense stems.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| jesti - to eat (from jed-ti)              | has the present tense stem <u>jed-</u>  |
| provesti - to spend time (from proved-ti) | has tense stem <u>proved-</u>           |
| plesti - to knit (from plet-ti)           | " " <u>plet-</u>                        |
| gresti - to scratch (from greb-ti)        | " " <u>greb-</u>                        |
| gristi - to chew (from griv-ti)           | has the present tense stem <u>griz-</u> |
| krasti - to steal (from krad-ti)          | " " " " <u>krad-</u>                    |
| musti - to milk (from muz-ti)             | " " " " <u>muz-</u>                     |
| presti - to purr, spin (from pred-ti)     | " " " <u>pred-</u>                      |

The present tense of these verbs are:

|                              |                                |         |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| jedem<br>jedes<br>jede       | jedemo<br>jedete<br>jedu       | -jesti  |
| <hr/>                        |                                |         |
| kradem<br>krades<br>krade    | krademo<br>kradete<br>kradu    | -krasti |
| <hr/>                        |                                |         |
| sretnem<br>sretnes<br>sretne | sretnemo<br>sretnete<br>sretnu | -sresti |
| <hr/>                        |                                |         |

A small number of verbs have -r- in their infinitive stem; e.g., prati - to wash, brati - to pick. They also have an -e- fill vowel in their present tense stem.

|         |                        |                          |
|---------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| prati - | perem<br>peres<br>pere | peremo<br>perete<br>peru |
| brati - | berem<br>beres<br>bere | beremo<br>berete<br>beru |

Differences between the present tense and infinitive stems are also conditioned by consonant mutations which occur very frequently in Serbo-Croatian. The basic consonant mutations were discussed in Chapter 1 and are dealt with in verbal conjugation in Chapter 5. The following serve to augment what has been previously discussed in these chapters.

Consonant mutationh > s<sup>✓</sup>g > ž<sup>✓</sup>k > c<sup>✓</sup>z > ž<sup>✓</sup>t > c<sup>✓</sup>Conjugationjahati - jaš<sup>✓</sup>em, jaš<sup>✓</sup>eš, jaš<sup>✓</sup>e, jaš<sup>✓</sup>emo...lagati - laž<sup>✓</sup>em, laž<sup>✓</sup>eš, laž<sup>✓</sup>e, laž<sup>✓</sup>emo...vikati - vič<sup>✓</sup>em, vič<sup>✓</sup>eš, vič<sup>✓</sup>e, vič<sup>✓</sup>emo...stizati - stiž<sup>✓</sup>em, stiž<sup>✓</sup>eš, stiž<sup>✓</sup>e, stiž<sup>✓</sup>emo...kretati - kreč<sup>✓</sup>em, kreč<sup>✓</sup>eš, kreč<sup>✓</sup>e, kreč<sup>✓</sup>emo...

Many other irregularities in verbal conjugation show the differences between the present tense and infinitive stems (which belong mainly to Group III verbs). These verbs will be discussed later.

## VERBS OF MOTION

Verbs of motion in Serbo-Croatian are distinguished from other verbs because they require the accusative case for the noun, indicating the direction of the action of the verb. E.g.

Ja idem u školu. - I go to school.

Mi prolazimo kroz sobu. - We pass by the room.

On je odneo pismo u kuću. - He took the letter into the house.

Ona je prešla ulicu. - She crossed the street.

Oni idu u restoran. - They go to the restaurant.

Whenever you encounter a verb of motion, keep the concept of "towards" in mind. The direction of the motion is indicated by a prepositional phrase in the accusative case. Verbs of motion always answer the question "kuda?" - "whither, where to?" This is opposed to the question "gde?" - "where?" which requires locative case.

Most verbs of motion are prefixed. Prefixed verbs of motion are formed by adding regular prepositions to the verbs. For example,

|             |        |   | <u>Perfective</u>                 | <u>Imperfective</u> |
|-------------|--------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| ići - to go | + pro- | = | proći - to pass by                | prolaziti           |
|             |        |   | pronaci - to find out<br>discover | pronalaziti         |
|             | + za-  | = | zaci - to drop in                 | zalaziti            |
|             | + do-  | = | doći - to come                    | dolaziti            |
|             | + po-  | = | poći - to start going             | polaziti            |
|             | + u-   | = | ući - to enter                    | ulaziti +           |
|             | pre-   | = | preći - to cross, overpass        | prelaziti           |
|             | + na-  | = | naći - to find*                   | nalaziti            |
|             | + od-  | = | otići - to leave                  | odlaziti            |

---

\*Some verbs change in meaning when prefixed, although their basic root is (i)ći = to go.

|                   |        |   |                                      |           |
|-------------------|--------|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| nositi - to carry | + u-   | = | uneti - to bring in                  | unositi   |
|                   | + za-  | = | zaneti - to push aside<br>(to drift) | zanositi  |
|                   | + pre- | = | preneti - to carry across            | prenositi |
|                   | + iz-  | = | izneti - to take out (to)            | iznositi  |
|                   | + od-  | = | odneti - to take away                | odnositi  |
|                   | + do-  | = | doneti - to bring                    | donositi  |
| leteti - to fly   | + po-  | = | poleteti - to fly,<br>take off       | poletati  |
| voditi - to lead  | + od-  | = | odvesti - to lead away,<br>take away | odvoditi  |
| voziti - to drive |        |   |                                      |           |

Certain verbs such as gledati and slati are also considered verbs of motion, because there is motion toward a goal, "to look at," and "to send to." The "to" is not always translated, but it is always implied.

Kuda gledate? - Where (to) are you looking?

Kuda saljete ovo pismo? - Where are you sending this letter (to)?

The answers to these questions must always be in the accusative case to convey the motion directed to the goal.

Gledam u prozor, kucu, ulicu, sobu, etc. (prep. na with people).  
I am looking at the window, house, street, room, etc.

Saljem pismo u Evropu, Ameriku, Pariz, London, etc.  
I am sending the letter to Europe, America, Paris, London, etc.

#### REVIEW OF THE PREPOSITIONS WITH THE ACCUSATIVE AND GENITIVE CASES

u + Acc. is used to show direction towards which action is directed, e.g. entering a room, hall, etc.

Idem u sobu, kucu, restoran, teater, skolu, crkvu, muzej, ducan.  
I am going into the room, house, restaurant, theater, school,  
church, museum, and store.

iz + Gen. is used to show origin of direction out of a place or enclosure.

Dolazim is crkve, sobe, kuće, restorana, teatra, škole, muzeja, dućana.  
I am coming from the church, room, house, restaurant, theater, school.

Please note:

If one goes to (visit) a person rather than a place, k + Dat. is used.  
The verb *prici* - to approach, come, also uses k + Dat. with persons and places.  
The dative case will be studied later.

do + Gen. is used to show the direction up to a certain place where the verb of motion is used. If one arrives at a certain place but does not enter it, do + Gen is used.

Doći do ulice, kuće, škole, dućana, muzeja.  
To come to the street, school, house, store, museum.

od + Gen. is used to show departure away from a person.

Otišao je od žene, brata, majke, sestre.  
He left his wife, brother, mother, sister.

kroz + Acc. is used to indicate "crossing" or "passing through" something.

On ide kroz ulicu, most, grad, etc.  
He goes through the street, bridge, city, etc.

oko + Gen. is used to indicate direction "around" a certain place or person.

On ide oko crkve, kuće, parka, ugla, ćoška, etc.  
He goes around the church, house, park, corner, man, etc.

sa + Gen. is used to indicate the origin of the motion conveyed by the verbs *pasti* - to fall, and *sici* - to descend. Sa can be translated as "from."

Sisao je sa aviona, tramvaja, autobusa (in the sense of "to get off"  
He got off the plane, tramway, autobus. a certain vehicle).

Pao je sa stolice.  
He fell from the chair.

Prevod sa srpskog jezika. - A translation from Serbian.

na + Acc. is used to indicate direction towards certain places which are not distinct enclosures like railroad stations, bus stops and post offices.

Idem na poštu, stanicu, pijacu (market).  
I go to the post office, station, market.

na + Acc. is also used for future plans, to indicate a duration of an action.

He will come for two days. - On <sup>1</sup>ce <sup>1</sup>docí na 2 dana.

bez + Gen. is always used with the genitive case to denote "without."

Idem bez brata, zene, druga, etc.

I go without my brother, wife, friend, etc.

preko + Gen.          across - motion or no motion.

#### INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS WITH VERBS OF MOTION

Different interrogative pronouns are used in sentences with verbs of motion. To answer a question that has "kuda" - "where to" as the interrogative, use either a prepositional phrase with the accusative case indicating a direction (as was discussed above). The word used for answering "kuda" - "where to" is "tamo" - "over there." For the question "odakle" - "from where" the answer is odavde or odande. The word is "ovamo" - "over here."

# GLOSSARY

|                      |   |  |
|----------------------|---|--|
| ici                  | - | to go (idem - isao)  |
| poci (p)             | - | to set out for (podem - posao)                               |
| peci                 | - | to bake (pecem - pekao)                                      |
| vrći                 | - | to thresh (vršim - vrhao)                                    |
| zeci                 | - | to burn (zezem - zegao)                                      |
| sresti               | - | to meet (sretnem - sreo)                                     |
| rasti                | - | to grow (rastem - rastao)                                    |
| gristi               | - | to bite (grizem - grizao)                                    |
| pomoci (p), pomagati | - | to help (pomognem - pomogao; pomazem - pomagao)              |
| jesti, pojesti (p)   | - | to eat, to eat up (jedem - jeo; pojedem - pojeo)             |
| provesti             | - | to spend (time) (provedem - proveo)                          |
| plesti               | - | to knit, weave (pletam - pleo)                               |
| gresti               | - | to scratch (grebam - grebao)                                 |
| krasti, ukrasti (p)  | - | to steal (kradem - krao)                                     |
| sesti (p), sedeti    | - | to sit (down) (sednem - seo; sedim - sedeo)                  |
| prati, oprati (p)    | - | to wash (perem - prao)                                       |
| spavati, zaspati (p) | - | to sleep, to fall asleep (spavan - spavao; zaspim - zaspala) |
| doneti (p), donositi | - | to bring (donesem - doneo; donosim - donosio)                |
| leteti, poleteti (p) | - | to fly, to take off (letim - leteo)                          |
| nositi               | - | to carry, to wear, to bear (nosim - nosio)                   |
| voditi, odvesti (p)  | - | to lead to, to lead away (vodim - vodio; odvedem - odveo)    |
| sici, silaziti       | - | to get off (down) (sidjem - sisao; silazim - silazio)        |

ucitelj - teacher

vrata - door (considered plural, feminine modifiers)

prijatelj - friend

tata - daddy (considered feminine noun, modifiers masculine)

mama - mom

vec - already

daleko - far

nedaleko - not far away

nekoliko - a few

samo - only

ovamo - over here (motion)

ovde - here (stationary)

juce - yesterday

sutra - tomorrow

## LESSON 9

### DATIVE CASE

### REFLEXIVE VERBS

### IMPERATIVE

### DATIVE CASE

The Dative case is used to indicate the indirect object of the verb (i.e. the receiver of the object acted upon by the verb of the sentence). The name of this case "dative" is derived from the Latin verb, "to give" - "do-dare..." Indirect objects which are always in the Dative case tend to be people, e.g. "I give the book to John." In this sentence John is the indirect object, while the book is the direct object of the verb give. Verbs of communication, e.g. showing, explaining, saying, talking, etc., usually presume an indirect object to which the action is directed. The verbs listed below all take the Dative case without the use of any prepositions:

#### Perfective

dati - to give

pokazati - to show

objasniti - to explain

poverovati - to believe, trust

isplatiti - to pay

pokloniti - to give a gift

pomoci - to help

kazati - to say

#### Imperfective

davati

pokazivati

objasnjavati

verovati

placati

poklanjati

pomagati

govoriti

The Dative case shows to whom the action of the verb is directed.

One very important use of the Dative case is for impersonal verbal constructions. Impersonal constructions are phrases and sentences which have no nominative subject, but rather a logical subject affected by the verb. The verb form will always be in the third person singular and neuter if in the past tense. In English, impersonal constructions are formed using "it"; e.g., it's cold, it seems to me, it is necessary, difficult, nice, etc.

In Serbo-Croatian impersonal constructions, there is no use of ono = it. The verb of the sentence is third person singular and the adverbial form of the adjective is used (e.g. the neuter form of the adjective).

Hladno je. - It is cold.

Treba da... - It is necessary to...

Lepo je. - It is nice.

Impersonal constructions may indicate a state of being, necessity, physical or mental well-being, or meteorological phenomena, e.g. weather. The person who is affected by these impersonal factors is always in the dative case.

Meni je hladno. - I am cold.

Drago mi je. - I am pleased.

Tebi je hladno. - You are cold.

Zao mi je. - I am sorry.

Njoj je hladno. - She is cold.

Milo mi je - I am glad.

Njemu je hladno. - He is cold.

Nama je hladno. - We are cold.

Vama je hladno. - You are cold.

Njima je hladno. - They are cold.

The person who experiences the state of being described by the impersonal adverbial predicate is therefore in the dative. In addition, an infinitive complement to the predicate may also be present.

Meni je <sup>v</sup>teško govoriti srpski.

In this example, govoriti srpski is a verbal complement added to show what is difficult. Trans: "It is hard for me to speak Serbian." This would be an accurate translation into English, although a personal construction in English would also convey the same meaning: "I have trouble speaking Serbian." When translating impersonal constructions into English, an English impersonal or personal equivalent may be used depending on the expression.

Nama je prijatno sedeti ovde. - (Impers.) - It is pleasant for us to sit here.

(Pers.) - We like to sit here.

When impersonal constructions occur in the past tense, the third person singular neuter form is used, regardless of the number and gender of the person affected by the state described by the predicate.

Nama je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

We liked to sit here.

Meni je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

I liked to sit here.

Njoj je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

She liked to sit here.

Njima je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

They liked to sit here.

Vama je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

You liked to sit here.

Mariji je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

Mary liked to sit here.

Petru je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

Peter liked to sit here.

Marku i Ani je prijatno bilo sedeti ovde.

Mark and Ann liked to sit here.

# DATIVE CASE OF NOUNS

| <u>Masc./Neuter</u>  | <u>Fem.</u>  | <u>Plural</u>   |
|--|--|---|
| -u   | -i   | -ama (f)<br>-ima (m, n)   |
| m. sin <u>u</u><br>m. brat <u>u</u><br>n. drug <u>u</u><br>n. sel <u>u</u><br>n. vin <u>u</u><br>n. okn <u>u</u> | žen <u>i</u><br>Ver <u>i</u><br>An <u>i</u><br>Marij <u>i</u><br>sestr <u>i</u><br>majc <u>i</u> | ženam <u>a</u> f.<br>sestram <u>a</u> f.<br>drugovim <u>a</u> m.<br>selim <u>a</u> n.<br>sinovim <u>a</u> m.<br>oknim <u>a</u> n. |

In the Dative case, certain consonant mutations occur before the vowel i.

k + i = c      majka - Dat. majci,      ruka - Dat. ruci  
g + i = z      noga - Dat. nozi  
h + i = s      duh - Pl. nom. dusi

## MODIFIERS IN DATIVE CASE

|           | <u>masc./neuter</u> | <u>fem.</u> | <u>plural</u> (m.f.n.) |
|-----------|---------------------|-------------|------------------------|
| hard stem | -om                 | -oj         | -im                    |
| soft stem | -em                 | -oj         | -im                    |

MASCULINE/NEUTER

| <u>Nominative</u> | <u>Dative Singular</u> | <u>Dative Plural</u> |
|-------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| novi              | novom                  | novim                |
| veliki            | velikom                | velikim              |
| drugi             | drugom                 | drugim               |
| moj               | mojem                  | mojima               |
| tvoj              | tvojem                 | tvojima              |
| svi               | -----                  | svima                |
| ovaj              | ovom                   | ovima                |

FEMININE

|        |         |         |
|--------|---------|---------|
| nova   | novoj   | novim   |
| mala   | maloj   | malim   |
| ova    | ovoj    | ovim    |
| druga  | drugoj  | drugim  |
| velika | velikoj | velikim |
| moja   | mojoj   | mojim   |
| sve    | -----   | svima   |
| ta     | toj     | tim     |

DATIVE CASE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

| <u>SINGULAR</u>  | <u>PLURAL</u> |
|------------------|---------------|
| ja - meni (mi)*  | mi - nama     |
| ti - tebi (ti)   | vi - vama     |
| on - njemu (mu)  | oni - njima   |
| ona - njoj (joj) |               |
| ono - njemu (mu) |               |

The Dative case always answers the question "kome?" = to whom.

\* Abbreviated forms called enclitics will be discussed later.

### PREPOSITIONS REQUIRING THE DATIVE CASE

- k - This preposition, which was mentioned in Lesson 8, means "to go towards, up to, approach." It is usually accompanied by a verb of motion which will be prefixed by pri- if the direction is not directed towards a person.

On je prisao k stolu, prozoru, automobilu, vratima, etc.  
He approached the table, window, car, door, etc.

If, on the other hand, the motion is directed towards a person the prefix pri- will not be used to prefix the verb of motion.

On je otisao k bratu, sestri, ocu, majci, etc.  
He went to his brother, sister, father, mother, etc.

Ona je isla k prijatelju svaki dan.  
She went to her friend every day.

If the preposition k is used with a verb of motion prefixed with pri- then the sentence would denote direction to "someone's place," "to see someone."

Although all verbs of motion require the accusative case when a destination is involved, k with the dative case is used to indicate direction "towards."

- po - This preposition governs the dative case and, when used with a verb of motion, indicates the way in which the direction is maintained: "along, via, by, around."

On ide po ulici, parku, sobi, koridoru, muzeju. - He goes on the street, in the park, in the room, in the corridor, in the museum.  
Autobus ide po ovoj ulici. - The bus goes along this street.  
Poslati po postu - to send by mail  
Slusati po radiu - to listen to the radio  
Gledati po televiziji - to look at T.V.  
Zvati, govoriti po telefonu - to call on, talk on the telephone

- prema - This preposition denotes "relationship towards" when people are involved, and "in the direction of" when a verb of motion is involved.

On je dobar prema njoj. - He is good to her.

On putuje prema Berlinu. - He is travelling towards Berlin.  
(no implication that he going to enter  
Berlin as his destination)

## REFLEXIVE VERBS

A. Reflexive verbs are commonly referred to as transitive verbs in which the action of the verb is turned back to the subject of the sentence. Reflexive verbs are regular infinitives plus a separate abbreviated form of sebe, se present. All forms of the verbs, both singular and plural keep this reflexive pronoun.

### Singular

ja se kupam  
ti se kupas  
on se kupa

### Plural

mi se kupamo  
vi se kupate  
oni se kupaju

In simple tenses like the present tense, the se follows the personal pronoun, but in compound tenses the se follows the helping verb; i.e., precedes the main verb.

### Singular

ja sam se kupao  
ti si se kupao  
on se je kupao

### Plural

mi smo se kupali  
vi ste se kupali  
oni su se kupali

Past tense

ja ću se kupati  
ti ćeš se kupati  
on će se kupati

mi ćemo se kupati  
vi ćete se kupati  
oni će se kupati

Future tense

Some other reflexive verbs are:

vratiti se - to return (oneself)

prati se - to wash (oneself)

brijati se - to shave (oneself)

oblaciti se - to dress (oneself)

česljati se - to comb one's hair

B. In Serbo-Croatian there is another kind of reflexive verb which indicates a reciprocal action between two or more people; e.g.

to see each other - videti se

to write to each other - dopisivati se

to reach an agreement - dogovoriti se

to meet each other - sresti se

C. To generalize in Serbo-Croatian, a non-reflexive verb will frequently take a se, thereby becoming reflexive to show a general state of affairs; e. g.,

It is obvious. - Vidi se. (Note the third person singular form of the verb.)

It is said. - Kaže se.

It is thought... - Misli se...

It is understood... - Razume se (could be translated also as "obviously")

The store is closing. - Dućan se zatvara.

D. Many verbs are always reflexive although a transitive form of these verbs does not exist.

smejati se - to laugh

bojati se - to be afraid

radovati se - to be glad, look forward to

plašiti se - to be afraid

These verbs denote emotions and are always abstract.

## I M P E R A T I V E

### Affirmative Imperative

Izvinite!

Oprostite!

Idite kuci!

Dajte mi kafu!

Dodjite sutra!

Pitaj ga!

Govori glasno!

These are examples of imperative of verbs. The imperative ending itself is -i or -j. As a rule -i occurs after consonants while -j after vowels. The above examples may be grouped according to verb type:

| a-verb     | i-verb       | consonant ending                   | vowel ending    |
|------------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| pitaj (te) | izvini (te)  | dones- <u>ite</u>                  | da- <u>j-te</u> |
|            | oprosti (te) | dodj- <u>ite</u><br>id- <u>ite</u> |                 |
|            |              | govor- <u>ite</u>                  |                 |

An a-verb has the formative suffix -a before the imperative ending. Most verbs have no stem formative suffix before the imperative -i or -j: (izvin-), (opros), (dones-), etc.

The imperative in -i or -j alone, without the -te is the second person singular familiar: pitaj, izvini, govori, idi, daj, etc. This is to be used only with children or relatives; otherwise, it is considered impolite to address adults.

The first person plural ending -mo is occasionally used; e.g., donesimo = let's carry, or idemo = let's go. The later is commonly replaced by the defective verb hajde, hajdemo.

Giving order to a third person singular or plural the word n e k a - present tense form is used:

Neka (on, ona) dodje. - Let (her, him) come.

Neka (on, ona) govori. - Let (him, her) speak. but

Neka (oni) govore. - Let them speak.

Keeping in mind that the imperative is formed from the present tense stem we can observe the following rules:

1) When the 3 pl. present tense ends in -e or -u, after a consonant, or -ju after a long vowel, the imperative ending is -i, -ite

|        |   |                  |
|--------|---|------------------|
| idu    | - | idi, idite       |
| govore | - | govori, govorite |
| misle  | - | misli, mislite   |
| dodju  | - | dodji, dodjite   |

2) When the 3 pl. present tense ends in -ju after a short vowel, the imperative ends in a long vowel plus -j, -jte:

|        |   |                                    |
|--------|---|------------------------------------|
| daju   | - | daj, dajte                         |
| stoje  | - | stoj, stojte (-j in stem remains!) |
| kupuju | - | kupuj, kupujte                     |
| pevaju | - | pevaj, pevajte                     |

3) Verbs with -ci endings have effects of palatalization rules:

|             |      |   |       |      |             |                |     |
|-------------|------|---|-------|------|-------------|----------------|-----|
| Infinitive: | peci | - | root: | pek- | Imperative: | peci, pecite   |     |
| "           | reci | - | "     | rec- | "           | reci, recite   | but |
| "           | maci | - | "     | mak- | "           | makni, maknite |     |

4) Verbs with -sti endings as in (3) have effects of palatalization rules:

|             |         |   |       |       |             |                |     |
|-------------|---------|---|-------|-------|-------------|----------------|-----|
| Infinitive: | grepsti | - | root: | greb- | Imperative: | grebi, grebite |     |
| "           | plesti  | - | "     | plet- | "           | pleti, pletite | but |
| "           | pasti   | - | "     | padn- | "           | padni, padnite |     |
| "           | sesti   | - | "     | sedn- | "           | sedni, sednite |     |

Also keep in mind those verbs in which a vowel is not a part of the root; e.g.,

In brisati, the root is bris-; therefore, the imperative is brisi, brisite. With reflexive verbs, the se follows the verb form: radujte se, etc.

### Negative Imperative

The negative imperative, that is ne plus Imperative, occurs with all imperfective verbs: ne kupujte, ne govorite, ne dolazite. Ne rarely occurs with perfective verbs, but a few are so used: ne dajte.

The negative imperative is not used as much as the negative verb nemojte plus infinitive;

Nemojte me <sup>✓</sup>muciti! - Don't torture me.

Ako ste umorni, onda nemojte nigde <sup>✓</sup>ici. - If you are tired don't go anywhere.

Nemoj to dozvoliti! - Don't allow it.

Nemoj is a defective verb, occurring only in the imperative and corresponds to English don't. It is followed by the infinitive, usually the imperfective. It may also be followed by perfective infinitives, though not of all verbs. (nemojmo) (we)

With reflexive verbs in negative imperative the se precedes the main verb:

Nemojte se <sup>✓</sup>plasiti. - Don't be afraid.

Nemoj se kupati. - Don't take a bath.

# GLOSSARY

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| prvi               | first         |
| drugi              | second, other |
| jug                | south         |
| zapad              | west          |
| istok              | east          |
| sever              | north         |
| kratak             | short         |
| dugacak            | long          |
| star               | old           |
| mlad               | young         |
| kasno              | late          |
| rano               | early         |
| stvar              | thing         |
| prozor, okno       | window        |
| misao              | though (fem.) |
| ruka               | hand          |
| noga               | face          |
| prst               | finger        |
| glava              | head          |
| muz <sup>✓</sup>   | husband       |
| ocena              | grade         |
| bioskop            | movie theater |
| racun <sup>✓</sup> | bill          |
| ulaz               | entrance      |
| izlaz              | exit          |

lampa

lamp

pijaca

food market

pitanje

question

odgovor

answer

VERB GLOSSARY

|                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| platiti, isplatiti         | to pay, to pay off                                      |
| verovati, poverovati       | to believe  |
| pokazivati, pokazati       | to show   |
| objasnjavati, objasniti    | to explain  |
| putovati, otputovati       | to travel, travel away                                  |
| kuvati, skuvati            | to prepare food   |
| zvati, pozvati             | to call   |
| voziti, povesti            | to take by vehicle                                      |
| trcati, potrcati           | to run, start running                                   |
| cuti, slusati              | to hear, to listen                                      |
| obecavati, obećati         | to promise (+dat)                                       |
| donositi, doneti           | to bring  |
| oblačiti se, obuci se      | to get dressed  |
| kupati se, okupati se      | to take a bath  |
| smejati se, zasmejati se   | to laugh  |
| bojati se                  | to be afraid (+gen)                                     |
| radovati se, obradovati se | to be glad  |
| svidjati se                | to be pleased with (+dat),<br>to be appealing to (+dat) |
| slati, poslati             | to send   |

## LESSON 10

### Instrumental Case

#### Vocative Case

#### The Expression: Zar ne?

The instrumental case derives its name from its function of denoting the instrument or means of accomplishing an action. This function of the instrumental case requires no preposition. The noun which denotes the instrument or means of accomplishing the action (which normally follows the verb) is in the instrumental case.

Pisem olovkom. - I am writing with a pencil.

Vidim očima. - I see with my eyes.

Cujemo ušima. - We hear with our ears.

Govorimo ustima. - We speak with our mouths.

Putujemo automobilom, vozom, aeroplanom. - We travel by car, by train, by plane.

Do not use a preposition if the verb could not show action of the verb without the following noun.

Passive constructions formed from transitive verbs (which we will learn later) use the instrumental case when the sentence includes "the doer," by whom the action is done. E.g.

Knjiga je napisana učiteljem. - The book is written by the teacher.

We will always translate such a construction into English using the preposition by.

#### Certain prepositions require the instrumental case:

s (a) - with

On je otisao sa ženom.

- He left with his wife.

Ja govorim sa prijateljima.

- I speak with my friends.

Ona sluša sa interesom muziku.

- He listens to the music with interest.

Ona sluša sa uživanjem muziku.

- She listens to the music with pleasure.

zajedno s = together with

Mi jedemo zajedno s drugim studentima. - We eat with the other students.

sresti se s = to meet with

Sreo sam se sa majkom, ocem, Petrom, etc. - I met my mother, father, Peter, etc.

za = behind, in the back of, beyond, on the other side of, at

Ja sedim za stolom. - I sit at the table.

Automobil stoji za kucom. - The car is behind the house.

On ide za ovom devojkom. - He is after this girl.

Ona ide za cigaretama. - She is going to get cigarettes.

The following prepositions of position take the instrumental case when the verb does not indicate motion towards a goal.

nad = above

nad glavom - overhead

Lampa visi nad stolom. - The lamp hangs over the table.

nad = on

Raditi nad knjigom, problemom.

To work (over) on a book, problem.

pod = under

pod stolom, krevetom, snegom, etc. = under the table, bed, snow, etc.

medju = between, among

medju zidovima - between the walls

medju prijateljima - among friends

medju knjigama - among the books

pred = in front of

pred kucom - in front of the house

pred prozorom - at the window

Pred is used in time expressions to mean "before." In contrast to do (which also means before or until when it governs the genitive case) pred means "just before." E.g.

Mo smo govorilo pred dolaskom učitelja. - We chatted just before the arrival of the teacher.

pred početkom filma - before the beginning of the film

Certain adverbs of time are formed in the instrumental case. These adverbs of time pertain to the days of the week.

petak - Friday

subota - Saturday

nedelja - Sunday

petkom - on Fridays

subotom - on Saturdays

nedeljom - on Sundays

The noun denoting the day of the week is in the instrumental case and is translated "on \_\_\_\_\_s."

The instrumental case without a preposition always answers the question "how?" When the preposition s is used, the question is then "s kim?" - "with whom?", or "s cim?" - "with what?"

# INSTRUMENTAL CASE OF NOUNS

|   | Singular   |   |  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <u>Feminine</u>   | <u>Masculine</u>   | <u>Neuter</u>                                       |  |
| -om    ✓ -cju    ✓ / -scu*<br>-lju  | hard    soft<br>-om    -em                                       | hard    soft<br>-om    -em                          |  |
| ✓ zenom<br>majkom<br>knjigom<br>kucom    ✓ /<br>sigurnoscu<br>pecju<br>mislju | bratom, ocem<br>stolom, kraljem<br>turistom<br>čovekom<br>poslom | perom, morem<br>selom<br>vinom<br>staklom<br>imenom |  |
|   | Plural   |   |  |
| -ama or -ima  | -ima   | -ima  |  |
| zenama<br>majkama<br>knjigama<br>rukama<br>sigurnostima<br>pečima<br>mislina  | stolovima<br>turistima<br>ljudima<br>kraljevima<br>poslima       | perima<br>selima<br>staklima<br>morima<br>imenima   |  |

\* Fem. Sing. Irreg. -ost    ✓ / -scu  
" Plural " -ima

### INSTRUMENTAL CASE OF ADJECTIVES

| <u>-om</u>               | <u>-im</u>               | <u>-im</u>               |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| novom<br>lepom<br>starom | novim<br>lepim<br>starim | novim<br>lepim<br>starim |

### All Plurals

| <u>-im(a)</u>                     | <u>-im(a)</u>                     | <u>-im(a)</u>                     |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| novim(a)<br>lepim(a)<br>starim(a) | novim(a)<br>lepim(a)<br>starim(a) | novim(a)<br>lepim(a)<br>starim(a) |

### INSTRUMENTAL CASE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS

| <u>Nom.</u> | <u>Instr.</u> | <u>Nom.</u> | <u>Instr.</u> |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| ja          | sa* mnom      | mi          | s nama        |
| ti          | s tobom       | vi          | s vama        |
| on          | s njim(e)     | oni         | s njima       |
| ona         | s njom        | one         | s njima       |
| ono         | s njim        |             |               |

sebe sobom - On govori sam sa sobom. - He is talking to himself.

\*If the preposition s is followed by a cluster of consonants, an -a is added to the preposition for pronunciation. An -a is also added if the following noun starts with a vowel.

### INSTRUMENTAL CASE OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Possessive pronouns take the same endings as adjectives.

s mojim lepim drugom

s vašim inteligentnim bratom

s vašom lepom ženom

s njihovom malom kućom

s njihovim malim kućama

s vašim dobrim psima (pas)

s svojim žutim novim autom

### THE VOCATIVE CASE

This case remains in Serbo-Croatian but is used only when the speaker is directly addressing another person:

majko, brate, druž<sup>✓</sup>e, pukovni<sup>✓</sup>ce, vojni<sup>✓</sup>ce, etc.

In sentences like: "Gde stanujete, gospodine" or "Gospidjo, gde je po<sup>✓</sup>sta" the precise meaning of "gospodine" and "gospodjo," are sir and madam. Such forms are still normally used and may be regarded as replacing the English please.

The vocative of nouns is formed like their Nominative, except for the masculine singular. These get -e after hard consonants and -u after soft consonants: kralju, muž<sup>✓</sup>u.

Before the -e, ending consonants k, g, h change according to mutation rules

k/c covek-<sup>✓</sup>cove<sup>✓</sup>ce  
g/z Bog - Bož<sup>✓</sup>e  
drug-druž<sup>✓</sup>e

Nouns ending in -r may have -u endings: nospodar- gospodaru.

Nouns ending in -ak (mobile a) following consonants t, d, c, s, z, s<sup>✓</sup>, z<sup>✓</sup> may also take an -u ending:

muz<sup>✓</sup> - muz<sup>✓</sup>u  
puz<sup>✓</sup> - puž<sup>✓</sup>u

The feminine noun in -a invariably has -o ending for vocation of both hard and soft stems: gospodjo, Maro, Ano, except for words ending in -c when we have: Marice, Ljubice, kolegice. From the gospodin the irregular collective plural gospoda has the vocative: gospodo. Personal names which in the Nom. Singular end in -o or in -e, have vocative sing. as nominative.

Modifiers are rarely, if ever, used in the vocative case. If they are used, then the modifier will be in the nominative case with the noun in the vocative case.

E.g. dobri prijatelju!  
lepa žen<sup>✓</sup>o!  
hrabri vojni<sup>✓</sup>ce!

# VOCATIVE ENDINGS

| <u>Adjectives</u> |       | <u>Nouns</u>                   |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------------------|
| <u>Sing.</u>      |       |                                |
| M.                | -i*   | -e (or u after soft cons.)     |
| F.                | -a*   | -o (-i for -ost or other irr.) |
| N.                | -o/e* | *-o/e                          |
| <u>Plur.</u>      |       |                                |
| M.                | -i*   | *-i                            |
| F.                | -e*   | *-e (-i for final cons. nouns) |
| N.                | -a*   | *-a                            |

\*same as Nominative

Ex. Sing. gospodi N. Plur. gospoda N.  
gospodi V. gospodo V.

Sing. gospoda N. Plur. gospode N.  
gospodo V. gospode V.

### THE EXPRESSION "ZAR NE?"

This expression is used if the speaker wants to affirm a statement preceding the question "zar ne?"

Ti imaš<sup>✓</sup> dece, zar ne? - You have children, don't you?

Vi govorite srpski, zar ne? - You speak Serbian, don't you?

Mi smo se videli pre dva dana, zar ne? - We met two days ago, didn't we?

On će doći sutra, zar ne? - They will come tomorrow, won't they?

Jako je lepo vreme danas, zar ne? - Such nice weather today, isn't it?

If a sentence starts with zar ne, the translation should be: "Don't you...", e.g. Zar ne vidite? - Don't you see?

Zar ne never changes, regardless of who performs the action, when it was performed, or what verb was used in the statement.

If zar is used without the ne it can be translated in a variety of ways to express wonder about a possibility of something, surprise, reaffirmation.

Zar nisi<sup>✓</sup> čuli? - Didn't you hear that? (Is it possible that you didn't hear that?)

Zar on još<sup>✓</sup> uvek pije? - Does he really still drink? (Is it possible that he still drinks?)

Zar još<sup>✓</sup> spavaš<sup>✓</sup>? - Are you still sleeping?

# GLOSSARY 10

|               |   |                          |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|
| most          | - | bridge                   |
| ✓<br>caj      | - | tea                      |
| limun         | - | lemon                    |
| kafa          | - | coffee                   |
| kafana        | - | coffee house, restaurant |
| kino, bioskop | - | movie theater            |
| ✓<br>garaza   | - | garage                   |
| radnja, dućan | - | store                    |
| reka          | - | river                    |
| planina       | - | mountain                 |
| ✓<br>suma     | - | forest                   |
| sunce         | - | the sun                  |
| pas           | - | dog                      |
| ✓<br>mačka    | - | cat                      |
| tajna         | - | secret                   |
| predavanje    | - | lecture                  |
| krevet        | - | bed                      |
| granica       | - | border limit             |
| rat           | - | war                      |
| mir           | - | peace                    |
| vlada         | - | government               |
| vreme je...   | - | it is time...            |
| <hr/>         |   |                          |
| ✓<br>zasto    | - | why                      |
| zato ✓<br>sto | - | because                  |
| vrlo          | - | very                     |
| vrlo mnogo    | - | very much                |

tako mnogo - so much  
rado - gladly, nicely  
odmah - right away  
uvek - always  
nikad - never  
nekad - sometimes

---

zalaziti/zaci - to set (what the sun does), to go behind (zalazim/zadem)

lagati/slagati - to lie (lazem...)

igrati se - to play

lopta - ball

dolaziti/doci - to arrive (dolazim/dodem)

odlaziti/otici - to leave (odlazim/otidem)

pevati/zapevati - to sing

razumeti - to understand

poznaveti/upoznati - to get acquainted, to be acquainted with (poznajem)

pozdraviti/pozdravljati - to greet

zaboraviti/zaboravljati - to forget

✓  
uzivati - to enjoy

✓  
uzivanje - enjoyment

## LESSON 11

### Preposition (Locative) Case

#### Prepositions

The Prepositional (Locative) case is almost always used with a preposition to indicate a location: a place where the action of the verb is performed. In Serbo-Croatian, difference exists between using this case to indicate a location where something is happening and using the accusative case to indicate motion. Some prepositions can be used for both cases to indicate either motion (in the accusative) or a location (in the prepositional case). The noun following the preposition indicates motion towards a goal or a stationary state.

E.g. Ja idem u sobu. (Acc.) - I go (walk) into the room.

Ja sam u sobi. (Loc.) - I am in the room.

On ide u kuhinju. (kitchen - Acc.) - He goes into the kitchen.

On kuva u kuhinji. (Loc.) - He cooks in the kitchen.

Deca trce u park. (Acc.) - The children run into the park.

Deca se igraju u parku. (Loc.) - The children play in the park.

Prepositions governing the preposition case are:

- a) u and na when the verb does not indicate motion. - it can be translated:  
in, at on

On je u restoranu. - He is in the restaurant.

Ona radi na željeznickoj stanici. - She works at the railroad station.

Voda je na stolu. - The water is on the table.

- b) o which means "about."

Govorim o Petru, Ani, Ivanu, Mariji. - I speak about P, A, I, M.

Ja znam o njemu sve. - I know everything about him.

On piše o Jugoslaviji. - He writes about Yugoslavia.

- c) prema - "towards," "according to."

Ona je dobra prema majci. - She is good to her mother.

Prema njegovom mišljenju. - According to his opinion...

d) pri - "in the presence of, during the time of"

Imas li pri ruci dva dolara? - Do you have two dollars on you (on hand)?

Sedeli smo pri vinu. - We were sitting having wine.

Pri kraju dana... - At the end of the day...

e) po - "according to, in..." (Not used distributively here.)

Po mome misljenju. - In my opinion...

Po ovim zakonima... - According to these laws...

#### Prepositional Case of Nouns

| <u>Singular</u>                |                             |                       | <u>Plural</u>                  |                                     |                               |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <u>Masc.</u>                   | <u>Neuter</u>               | <u>Fem.</u>           | <u>Masc.</u>                   | <u>Neuter</u>                       | <u>Fem.</u>                   |
| -u                             | -u                          | -i                    | -ima                           | -ima                                | -ama                          |
| stolu<br>psu<br>Petru<br>Marku | vinu<br>selu<br>oknu<br>oku | kuci<br>Ani<br>Mariji | stolovima<br>psima<br>nozevima | oknima<br>selima<br>vinima<br>ocima | kucama<br>sestrama<br>ulicama |

#### Prepositional Case of Nouns

| <u>Singular</u> |               |             | <u>Plural</u> |               |             |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| <u>Masc.</u>    | <u>Neuter</u> | <u>Fem.</u> | <u>Masc.</u>  | <u>Neuter</u> | <u>Fem.</u> |
| hard -om        | -om           | -oj         | -im           | -im           | -im         |
| soft -em        | -em           | -oj         | -im           | -im           | -im         |

Masculine: lepom coveku, <sup>✓</sup>mojem lepom coveku <sup>✓</sup>

Sing. Neuter: Velikom oknu, njegovom velikom oknu

Feminine: mladoj sestri, njegovoj mladoj sestri

Masculine: lepim ljudima, mojim lepim ljudima  
Plural Neuter: velikim, oknima, njegovim velikim oknima  
Feminine: mladim sestrama, mojim mladim sestrama

Prepositional Case of Personal Pronouns

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| ja - meni   | mi - nama   |
| ti - tebi   | vi - vama   |
| on - njemu  | oni - njima |
| ona - njoj  | one - njima |
| ono - njemu |             |

## Prepositions

Prepositions show different relations of meaning to a noun. The noun itself, on the other hand, has its own intrinsic meaning as regards the verb. Therefore, a noun with a particular preposition creates a cohesive unit of thought which plays a specific role in a sentence. These words are called prepositions because they are put in front of the noun, pronoun, or adjective to which they correspond.

Some prepositions encompass many case usages and have different meanings. Other prepositions can only be used with one case. Below is a detailed list of preposition usages which you should memorize carefully.

Prepositions which are used in three cases: u and za

u - can be used with the Genitive case to indicate possession:

U Milice mnogo dece. - Milica has many children.

u - can be used with the Accusative case if it answers the question kamo? (kuda?) with verbs of motion. - (to or into)

Idemo u skolu. - We go to school.

u - with Locative if it answers the question gde? with stationary verbs. (in, at, on)

U skoli je hladno. - It is cold in the school.

za - with Genitive case if it designates a period of time in which something happened, i.e. if it answers the question "kada?"

Za moje mladosti život je bio smireniji.  
During my youth life was quieter.

za - with Accusative case if it answers the question, kuda-kamo?

Mesec se sakriva za oblake.

The moon is hiding behind the clouds. (motion)

za - with Instrumental case if it answers the question gde? (location)

Za kucom..., - Behind the house...

Other prepositions can be used with two cases, Accusative and Locative.

na - + Acc. if used in a sentence with a verb of motion, and if it answers the question: kuda-kamo?

On je dosao na stanicu. - He came to the station. (motion)

na - + Locative if it answers the question gde? with verbs indicating stationary actions.

Jelo je na stolu. - The food is on the table. (location)

o - + Acc. if it answers the question kuda-kamo?

On je udario glavom o zid. - He hit his head on the wall. (motion)

o - + Loc. if it answers the question gde? indicating a stationary action.

Slika visi o zidu. - The picture is hanging on the wall.

o - + Loc., Prep. if it answers the question o kome, o čemu?

Govorim o Petru. - I'm speaking about Peter.

Mislim o knjigama. - I think about books.

po - + Acc. with verbs of motion answering the question: kuda-kamo?

Poslao ga je po vodu. - He sent him to get water.

po - + Loc. if it answers the question gde?

Ima mnogo ljudi po ulici. - There are many people on the street.

#### Prepositions used in the Accusative and Instrumental

među - + Acc. if it answers the question kuda-kamo?

Posao je među ljude... - He went among the people.

među - + Instrumental if it answers the question gde? or kuda?

Ja sedim među Petrom i Anom. - I am sitting between Peter and Ana.

Setao je među drvećem. - He walked between the trees.

nad - + Acc. if motion is implied.

Nad njega su padale bombe. - The bombs fell over him.

nad - + Inst. if it answers the question gde?

Oblaci su viseli nad gradom. - The clouds were hanging over the city.

pod - + Acc. if motion is implied.

Sjeo je pod drvo. - He sat down under the tree.

pod - + Inst. if it answers the question gde?

Pas je pod krevetom. - The dog is under the bed.

pred - + Acc. if motion is implied.

On je stavio pred sebe stol. - He put the table in front of himself.

pred - + Instr. if it answers the question gde?

Pred kućom je auto. - In front of the house is a car.

Prepositions used with the Genitive and Instrumental Cases

s(a) + Gen. if it answers the question odakle? (where from) or zbog čega? (what for).

Kamen je pao sa krova. - A stone fell from the roof.

Sa svih stana su došli ljudi. - People came from all over the country.

Sa tih razloga nemogu doći. - I can't come because of these reasons.

s(a) - + Instr. if it answers the questions s kim (with whom) or s čim (with what).

Sreo sam se s njom. - I met her.

Borio se s poteškocama. - He fought with difficulties.

All other prepositions take only one case:

Prepositions of the Dative case: k, prema, nasuprot, unatoc, uprkos.

Prepositions of the Accusative: kroz, niz, uz.

Prepositions of the Locative: pri.

|                               |               |        |
|-------------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Prepositions of the Genitive: | bez           | poput  |
|                               | blizu         | pozadi |
|                               | do            | pored  |
|                               | duz           |        |
|                               | inspred       |        |
|                               | ispod         |        |
|                               | iz            |        |
|                               | iza           |        |
|                               | između        |        |
|                               | iznad         |        |
|                               | izvan         |        |
|                               | kod           |        |
|                               | kraj          |        |
|                               | mimo          |        |
|                               | mjesto        |        |
|                               | nakon         |        |
|                               | nakroj        |        |
|                               | nasred, usred |        |
|                               | navrh         |        |
|                               | nize          |        |
|                               | od            |        |
|                               | oko           |        |
|                               | osim          |        |
|                               | pokraj        |        |

Prepositions of Gen. Case con't: poslije  
preko  
prije  
protiv  
radi  
sred  
uoci  
umjesto  
zbog

The nominative and vocative cases never require prepositions because they are independent cases.

Summary of interrogatives for each case

ko, <sup>✓</sup>sto? - Nom.

koga, <sup>✓</sup>čega? - Gen.

kome, <sup>✓</sup>čemu? - Dat.

kuda, koga, <sup>✓</sup>što? - Acc.

s kim, s <sup>✓</sup>čim? - Instr.

gde, o kome, o <sup>✓</sup>čemu? - Loc.

Use of the prepositions u, na, and k to show location

raditi: u školi                      na pošti  
          u bolnici                  na stanici  
          u biblioteci              na univerzitetu  
          u bioskopu                na akademiji

biti:     u parku                    na suncu  
          u sumi                    na moru  
          u bioskopu                na planini  
          u restoranu              na jugu  
          u školi                    na ulici  
          u klubu                    na severu  
          u cirkusu                na stadionu  
                                      na slobodi  
                                      na trgu  
                                      na ulici  
                                      na konferenciji  
                                      na akademiji

zivet:   u Jugoslaviji            na istoku  
          u Americi                na zapadu  
          u Evropi                na jugu  
          u Parizu                na severu  
          u varoši                na moru  
          u predgrađu            na Uralu  
                                      na bulevaru  
                                      na selu

ići:     u školu                    na ručak                      k bratu  
          u bioskop                na večeru                    k sestri  
          u kuću                    na koncert                   k prijatelju  
          u sobu                    na predavanje              k roditeljima  
          u park                    na ulicu                     k profesoru  
                                      na more                      k majci  
                                      na planinu                   k studentu  
  k doktoru

# GLOSSARY 11

|                  |   |             |
|------------------|---|-------------|
| kuhinja          | - | kitchen     |
| vrt, basta       | - | garden      |
| krov             | - | roof        |
| aerodrom         | - | airport     |
| zgrada           | - | building    |
| posao            | - | job, work   |
| dug              | - | debt        |
| dugovati         | - | to owe      |
| zid              | - | wall        |
| slika            | - | picture     |
| pesma            | - | song        |
| cerka            | - | daughter    |
| drugarica        | - | girl friend |
| voz, vlak        | - | train       |
| ulica            | - | street      |
| pravilo          | - | rule        |
| noz              | - | knife       |
| viljuska         | - | fork        |
| kasika, zlica    | - | spoon       |
| tanjur           | - | plate       |
| rucak            | - | lunch       |
| vecera           | - | supper      |
| bolnica          | - | hospital    |
| toplo            | - | hot         |
| hladno           | - | cold        |
| ugodno, prijatno | - | pleasant    |

|       |   |       |
|-------|---|-------|
| dragi | - | dear  |
| jug   | - | south |
| sever | - | north |
| istok | - | east  |
| zapad | - | west  |

## Months of the year:

|           |
|-----------|
| januar    |
| februar   |
| mart      |
| april     |
| maj       |
| juni      |
| juli      |
| august    |
| septembar |
| oktobar   |
| novembar  |
| decembar  |

VERB GLOSSARY

|                         |   |  |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| brinuti se/zabrinuti se | - | to worry                                   |
| zasluziti/zasluzivati   | - | to earn, to deserve                        |
| nagovarati, nagovoriti  | - | to persuade                                |
| ustati/ustajati         | - | to get up                                  |
| ustanak                 | - | upheaval, revolution                       |
| lezati, leci            | - | to lie down                                |
| stajati/stati           | - | to stand (stojim; stanem)                  |
| vikati/viknuti          | - | to shout (vicem; viknem)                   |
| primecivati, primetiti  | - | to observe (to see) (primecujem; primetim) |
| razgovarati             | - | to converse                                |
| stanovati               | - | to dwell, live                             |
| stanovnistvo            | - | population                                 |
| otvarati, otvoriti      | - | to open                                    |
| zatvarati, zatvoriti    | - | to close                                   |
| dugovati                | - | to owe (dugujem)                           |

## LESSON 12

### NUMERALS

The numerals are as follows:

| <u>Cardinal</u>         | <u>Ordinal</u>                      |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 = jedan, jedno, jedna | 1st = prvi, prvo, prva <sup>1</sup> |
| 2 = dva, dv(ij)e        | 2nd = drugi, drugo, druga           |
| 3 = tri                 | 3rd = treci, trece, treca           |
| 4 = četiri              | 4th = četvrti, četvrto, četvrta     |
| 5 = pet                 | 5th = peti, peto, peta              |
| 6 = šest                | 6th = šesti, šesto, šesta           |
| 7 = sedam               | 7th = sedmi, -o, -a                 |
| 8 = osam                | 8th = osmi, -o, -a                  |
| 9 = devet               | 9th = deveti, -a, -a                |
| 10 = deset              | 10th = deseti, -o, -a               |
| 11 = jedanaest          | 11th = jedanaesti, -o, -a           |
| 12 = dvanaest           | 12th = dvanaesti, -o, -a            |
| 13 = trinaest           | 13th = trinaesti, -o, -a            |
| 14 = četnaest           | 14th = četnaesti, -o, -a            |
| 15 = petnaest           | 15th = petnaesti, -o, -a            |
| 16 = šesnaest           | 16th = šesnaesti, -o, -a            |
| 17 = sedamnaest         | 17th = sedamnaesti, -o, -a          |
| 18 = osamnaest          | 18th = osamnaesti, -o, -a           |
| 19 = devetnaest         | 19th = devetnaesti, -o, -a          |
| 20 = dvadeset           | 20th = dvadeseti, -o, -a            |

---

<sup>1</sup>Also spoken prvi, prvo, prva.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| 21 = dvadeset jedan or<br>dvadeset i jedan   | 21st = dvadeset prvi,<br>dvadeset prvo,<br>dvadeset prva    |
| 22 = dvadeset dva or<br>dvadeset i dva       | 22nd = dvadeset drugi,<br>dvadeset drugo,<br>dvadeset druga |
| 30 = trideset                                | 30th = trideseti, -o, -a                                    |
| 31 = trideset jedan or<br>trideset i jedan   | 31st = trideset prvi,<br>trideset prvo,<br>trideset prva    |
| 40 = četrdeset                               | 40th = ✓cetrdeseti, ✓cetrdeseto,<br>cetrdeseta              |
| 50 = pedeset                                 | 50th = pedeseti, -o, -a                                     |
| 60 = ✓sezdeset                               | 60th = ✓sezdeseti, ✓sezdeseto,<br>sezdeseta                 |
| 70 = sedamdeset                              | 70th = sedamdeseti, -o, -a                                  |
| 80 = osamdeset                               | 80th = osamdeseti, -o, -a                                   |
| 90 = devedeset                               | 90th = devedeseti, -o, -a                                   |
| 100 = sto or stotina                         | 100th = stoti, stoto, stota                                 |
| 200 = dv(j)esta or dv(ije)stotine            | 200th = dv(j)estoti, -o, -a                                 |
| 300 = trista or tri stotine                  | 300th = tristoti, -o, -a                                    |
| 400 = ✓cetiristo or ✓cetiri stotine          | 400th = ✓cetiristoti, -o, -a                                |
| 500 = petsto or pet stotina                  | 500th = petstoti, -o, -a                                    |
| 600 = ✓seststo <sup>1</sup> or ✓sest stotina | 600th = ✓seststoti, -o, -a                                  |
| 700 = sedamsto or sedam stotina              | 700th = sedamstoti, -o, -a                                  |
| 800 = osamsto or osam stotina                | 800th = osamstoti, -o, -a                                   |
| 900 = devetsto or devet stotina              | 900th = devetstoti, -o, -a                                  |
| 1,000 = hiljada or tisuca                    | 1,000th = hiljaditi, -o, -a or ,<br>tisuci, tisuco, tisuca  |
| 2,000 = dv(ij)e hiljade or<br>dv(ij)e tisuca | 2,000th = dv(ij)e hiljaditi etc.<br>or dv(ij)e tisući etc.  |

<sup>1</sup>Spoken as if written "sesto."

3,000 = tri hiljade or  
tri tisuce

4,000 = četiri hiljade or  
četiri tisuce

5,000 = pet hiljada or pet  
tisuca

1,000,000 = milion or milijun

2,000,000 = dva miliona or  
dva milijuna

5,000,000 = pet miliona or  
pet milijuna

1,000,000,000 = milijarda or  
milijarda  
billion

3,000th = tri hiljaditi etc.  
or tri tisuci etc.

4,000th = četiri hiljaditi etc.  
or četiri tisuci etc.

5,000th = pet hiljaditi etc.  
or pet tisuci

1,000,000th = milionti or milijunti

2,000,000th = dva milionti or  
dva milijunti etc.

5,000,000th = pet milionti etc.  
or pet milijunti etc.

1,000,000,000 = miljardski, miljardsko,  
miljardska

---

<sup>1</sup>Spoken as if written "sesto."

We will study numerals in greater depth in Phase 2.

## LESSON 12

### GLOSSARY

|                           |   |                  |
|---------------------------|---|------------------|
| rat                       | - | war              |
| mir                       | - | peace            |
| ✓<br>carape               | - | socks, stockings |
| cipele                    | - | shoes            |
| makaze                    | - | scissors         |
| vrata                     | - | door             |
| konj                      | - | horse            |
| magarac                   | - | donkey           |
| krava                     | - | cow              |
| vo(1)                     | - | bull             |
| ptica                     | - | bird             |
| koza                      | - | she-goat         |
| zec                       | - | rabbit           |
| pile                      | - | chicken          |
| kokos <sup>✓</sup> (ka)   | - | hen              |
| drustvo <sup>✓</sup>      | - | society, company |
| ✓<br>clan                 | - | member           |
| vojn <sup>✓</sup> ik      | - | soldier          |
| vojska                    | - | army             |
| utaknica                  | - | race, game       |
| novac, novci              | - | money            |
| vek, stolece <sup>/</sup> | - | century          |
| naselenje                 | - | population       |
| predavanje                | - | lecture          |
| lekcija                   | - | lesson           |

|                    |                                     |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| ✓<br>zivot         | - life                              |
| ✓<br>veceras       | - this evening, night               |
| dovoljno, dosta    | - enough                            |
| ✓<br>prošli        | - past, last (adj.)                 |
| ✓<br>buduci        | - future (adj.)                     |
| zajedno            | - together                          |
| odvojeno           | - separate                          |
| pre koliko godina? | - how many years ago?               |
| broj               | - number                            |
| sat                | - hour, o'clock                     |
| polovina           | - half                              |
| ✓<br>cetvrtina     | - quarter                           |
| kilo               | - kilogram                          |
| deka               | - 1/10 of a kilogram                |
| metar              | - meter (a little more than 3 feet) |
| kilometar          | - kilometer (1.6 km = 1 mi.)        |

## LESSON 12

### VERB GLOSSARY

|                             |   |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|
| ginuti, poginuti<br>(ginem) | - | to die, fall in a battle or perish by accident |
| umirati, umreti<br>(umirem) | - | to die naturally                               |
| zivet<br>(zivim)            | - | to live  |
| rodite se/radati se         | - | to be born                                     |
| roden-dan                   | - | birthday                                       |
| svirati                     | - | to play an instrument                          |
| stizati, stici              | - | to arrive (stizem; stignem)                    |
| pokrivati, pokriti          | - | to cover (pokrijem; pokrim)                    |
| zaraditi                    | - | to earn  |
| plakati                     | - | to cry (placem)                                |
| pocinjati, poceti           | - | to begin (pocinjem; pocnem)                    |
| svrsavati, svrsiti          | - | to finish, conclude                            |
| brojati                     | - | to count (brojim)                              |
| kostati                     | - | to cost  |
| trajati                     | - | to last (trajem)                               |

## LESSON 13

### The Relative Pronoun koji

#### The Expression "there is," "there are"

#### More usages of da

### Koji

The relative pronoun *koji*, *koja*, *koje*, may be used to denote who, which, or that. It is declined like an adjective, agreeing in gender and number with the noun it modifies. Its case, however, is determined by its use in its own clause; i.e., by the verb used in that clause. Usually *koji*, *koja*, *koje*, is set off by commas.

#### Examples:

✓  
Čovek, koji sedi tamo, je moj otac. - Nominative  
Čovek, od kojega sam dobio pismo, je moj otac. - Genitive  
Čovek, s kojim sam govorio, je moj otac. - Instrumental  
Čovek, kome dajem knjigu, je moj otac. - Dative  
Čovek, koga vidim tamo, je moj otac. - Accusative

Knjiga, koju sam kupio, je vrlo interesantna. - Accusative  
Knjiga, s kojom idem u školu, je vrlo interesantna. - Instrumental  
Knjiga, o kojoj govorimo, je vrlo interesantna. - Prepositional

Ljudi, s kojima putujem, su Eglezi. - Instrum. pl.  
Ljudi, od kojih sam dobio pismo, su Eglezi. - Gen. pl.

### "there is," "there are"

The third person singular of the verb *imati*, *ima* is used to indicate the existential concept: "there is," or "there are."

✓  
Ima mnogo raznih ljudi u Vasingtonu. - There are many different people in Washington.

Ima jedna devojka, koja mi se sviđa. - There is a girl I like very much.

The same can be said for the negative form, *nema*, "there is no," "there are no..."

Nema danas jabuka na pijaci. - There are no apples in the market today.

Nema sunca danas. - There is no sun today.

Nema misla da se to uradi. - It doesn't make sense to do this.  
(There's no sense in doing this.)

✓ Jos uvek nema odgovora! - There is still no answer.

Nema leka za nju. - There is no cure for her.

### Usage of da

As we mentioned earlier, da has to be used when there is a modal verb in the sentence or if there are two verbs used with the same subject. There is another usage of da which has no counterpart in English. One can say "I want you to meet such and such a person" in English, but in Serbo-Croatian such a construction is not possible, because there are two different subjects. In Serbo-Croatian a distinction between the subjects is made with the use of da introducing a subordinate clause. The subordinate clause consists of "you to meet such and such..."

Ja hocu da vi (ti) upoznate (uposnas)... - I want you to meet

The same construction applies to the sentence:

"She wants me to go" - Ona hoce da ja idem.

The second subject will always appear in the nominative case and its verb will agree with it in the present tense.

We don't want you to leave. - mi necemo da odes (odete).

He does not want her to come. - On nece da ona dođe.

The verb of the first subject may be in any tense, but the second verb in the subordinate clause with the second subject will be most often in the present tense, or future tense.

Mara ce misliti da on to ne zna. - Mara will think that he doesn't know that.

Ona nije htela da on to radi. - She didn't want him to know that.

Oni su znali da ce on doći. - They knew that he will come.

Sequence of tenses do not play an important role because the particle da has to be inserted at the beginning of a subordinate clause when:

- |   |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. two verbs are used with the same subject, and</li><li>b. there two different subjects.</li></ul> |
|---|

# CHAPTER 13

## GLOSSARY

|                         |   |                      |  |   |                  |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|--|---|------------------|
| mesec                   | - | moon                 | odmah                                      | - | right away       |
| oblak                   | - | cloud                | bolestan                                   | - | sick             |
| (po)greska <sup>✓</sup> | - | mistake              | zdrav                                      | - | healthy          |
| stanovnik               | - | resident, inhabitant | razno                                      | - | different        |
| smisao                  | - | sense                | jos uvek <sup>✓</sup>                      | - | still            |
| lek                     | - | cure, medicine       | pun  | - | full             |
| koji, a, e              | - | which, who           |  |   |                  |
| voce                    | - | fruits               | leciti <sup>✓</sup> /izleciti <sup>✓</sup> | - | to cure          |
| jabuka                  | - | apple                | platiti                                    | - | to pay           |
| kruska <sup>✓</sup>     | - | pear                 | dugovati                                   | - | to have debts    |
| tresnja <sup>✓</sup>    | - | cherry               | razumeti                                   | - | to understand    |
| grozde <sup>✓</sup>     | - | grapes               | graditi/izgraditi                          | - | to build         |
| povrce <sup>✓</sup>     | - | vegetables           | izabrati/izabirati                         | - | to choose (from) |
| salata                  | - | lettuce              | rešavati, resiti (p)                       | - | to decide        |
| paradajz                | - | tomatoes             | kostati <sup>✓</sup>                       | - | to cost          |
| krompir                 | - | potatoes             |  |   |                  |
| grasak <sup>✓</sup>     | - | peas                 |  |   |                  |
| poznati                 | - | famous               |  |   |                  |
| jeftini                 | - | cheap                |  |   |                  |
| skupi                   | - | expensive            |  |   |                  |
| prosti                  | - | simple               |  |   |                  |
| uski                    | - | narrow (uzak)        |  |   |                  |
| siroki <sup>✓</sup>     | - | broad, wide          |  |   |                  |
| nedavno                 | - | not long ago         |  |   |                  |
| davno                   | - | long ago             |  |   |                  |

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